

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

Vol. XVIII.

Five Cents a Copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JULY 13, 1916.

One Dollar a Year

No. 2.

Can Christians Improve?

Some people seem to think that religion is like life-insurance—a necessary burden. You have to make a payment. You try to pay as little as possible. And when you have paid you forget it till the next payment is due.

But there are others who think of Conversion as a birth. They begin as babies and expect to grow up. At first all babies can do is to eat—then they creep, then they walk, then they begin to do useful things.

If a Christian is satisfied with himself then he is stunted like the Pharisees. If he is hungry; if he is anxious to do new things like a healthy boy or girl, then he is a growing Christian.

Neighbor Christian, you could do and be more than you are. You are like a ten year old child still in baby-clothes! Start out right now and act like a Christian of some years as you are. Love and the Spirit will lead you to blessed success.

What Kind of a Christian?

What kind of a Christian are you?

We know minimum Christians—folks that don't mean to be "lost", or to fall into drunkenness or crime. They intend to hold a good position among reputable church-members, and to get to Heaven when they die. But they wish to get these blessings just as cheaply as possible. If they can keep in the way of salvation by contributing ten cents a week and going to church once a month they would rather give that much than to give more!

And we know maximum Christians—folks to whom religion is the chief thing. They know the psalm beginning "I was glad when they said unto me let us go unto the House of the Lord." They know the hymn that says:

"Had I a thousand hearts to give,
Lord, they should all be thine!"

Which kind of a Christian do you propose to be?

Drinking Water

By Dr. A. F. Cornelius

One observation which has lived for more than 2000 years is this: "The greatest influence on health is exerted by those things which we most freely and frequently require for our existence, especially is this true of water and air."—Aristotle.

Water enters largely into the makeup of our bodies and the food we take. But it is not in itself a food because it can not build tissue or generate heat. Life, however, can be sustained longer without food than without water.

Water is the most universal solvent known. On account of this property, it is especially liable to become contaminated on coming in contact with other substances, and as is well known, is often a means of carrying disease.

From a sanitary standpoint, water is either good or bad, or may be classified as pure or impure. A practical classification of water is good, polluted or infected.

Good water may be defined as one of good sanitary quality as determined by taste, inspection and the absence of harmful bacteria. A polluted water is that which contains waste of either animal or vegetable origin, and while not always capable of producing disease, must be viewed with suspicion. An infected water is one containing real disease producing germs, which in most instances is caused by the improper disposal of excreta from a patient sick with typhoid or dysentery.

For ages, great value has been

given to a pure water supply as shown by the efforts of the ancients to carry water from a safe source. As our knowledge of purification of water has been increased, vast sums have been spent for building filters, settling basins, etc. Where a good water supply has taken the place of a poor one the expense of changing has always been justifiable because of the reduction in amount of water born diseases. Thus the death rate from typhoid fell immediately on the installation of water purification plants, in Pittsburgh, 75 per cent, in Lawrence, Mass., 80 per cent, in Albany, N. Y., 80 per cent, in Cincinnati, 70 per cent. Water is by no means the only medium for transmitting typhoid. It may be carried in the infected milk and food, or by flies, dirty fingers, etc.

However the great object lesson of improved conditions in the great cities with their thousands of inhabitants, allows no mistake that polluted water is one of the chief means of carrying typhoid. With this knowledge, we should take every precaution to make our supply, be it well, spring, or cistern, as free from contamination as possible. Each man who uses from a private water supply must take thought of these things for himself.

Wells and springs, in most cases, are easily made to have all the qualities of a safe water supply. Water issuing from a well or spring in a sandstone formation has been

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"I'm the Child of a King"

This is YOUR song. Dr. Lamar, the biggest hearted man in Georgia, is coming to teach you to sing it!

Berea Gospel Meetings

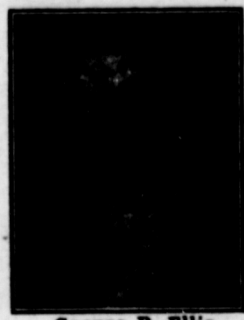
July 21 to July 30

Grease your wagon, repair your saddle, mend your shoes, come bare-foot! Everybody is coming!

A GREAT GOSPEL SINGER

Geo. B. Ellis

God gets his workmen where he can. Elisha left following the plow to follow the prophet.



George B. Ellis

Out of the underworld of New York God reached Geo. B. Ellis, with his rich voice and set him to singing men into the Kingdom. He is to be with Doctor Lamar in the great summer campaign.

To the eloquence and the pathos of the preacher will be added the marvelous power of the singer. Surely good things are in store for Berea in these meetings.

One hundred thousand people is a large number. It is estimated that Mr. Ellis reached that many last summer on the streets of New York in his mission meeting.

Remember two services 3:00 and 7:30 p.m. daily beginning Friday, July 21 to July 30 in the big tent on the campus at Berea.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Whitesburg, Ky.—Plans are being made in Knott County for the calling of an election for voting a \$200,000 bond issue for good road work in that county. It is said the election will be called for the next sixty days.

Owensboro, Ky.—Mayor James H. Hickman announced that Col. E. G. Buckner, of Wilmington, Del., had made a contribution of \$20,000 to the city of Owensboro for the purpose of building a tuberculosis sanatorium in this city. The city will be required to purchase the ground and maintain the hospital. Col. Buckner was for many years a resident of Owensboro.

OIL BOOM INCREASING

Practically all the available land in Jackson, Madison, Owensley, Clay, Powell and Lee counties has been leased by oil men. The remainder is being taken fast. Drilling is beginning in many different sections.

INSPECTION OF DIXIE HIGHWAY TO BE MADE

Tour of Eastern Division to Start from Cincinnati, October 1916
Chattanooga, Tenn., July 10.—A tour over the eastern division of the Dixie Highway, between Cincinnati and Jacksonville, Fla., will be made by the officials of the Dixie Highway Association, leaving Cincinnati Monday, October 16, providing the highway between Cincinnati and Knoxville can be placed in travelable condition. This tour will be the first of a series of short tours with the object in view of covering the entire highway within twelve months.

BELL COUNTY ASKS AID

Bell County made the first formal request for convict labor and a requisition was made on the State Board of Prison Commissioners for nearly 100 men to finish the construction of the Dixie Highway from the Tennessee line, through Middleboro and Pineville to the Knox County line. The requisition was made by Road Commissioner R. C. Terrell in conformity with the request.

KENTUCKY REVENUE INCREASES
Kentucky contributed generously to the support of the Federal Government during the last fiscal year, which ended last Friday midnight, according to the preliminary statement of the receipts from ordinary internal revenue and from corporations and individuals under the income tax law, made public here by the Secretary of the Treasury. Her aggregate collections were \$37,246,657.73. This is an increase of more than \$3,500,000 over the collections of the fiscal year of 1915.

HELPS TO BUILD ROADS

Receipts from auto licenses in Kentucky for the first six months of this year are \$168,000. This money is paid by owners of automobiles, and the amount goes into the State road fund.

BIG PERCENTAGE UNFIT

Fl. Thomas, Ky., July 4.—United States medical examiners rejected

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U. S. NEWS

A Mexican war has been avoided, for the time being, by the last note of Carranza and diplomatic measures are still to continue. The influence of the Latin-American states and the unofficial peace delegates show that new forces are coming into action which must receive some recognition.

Rumors still continue to reach us that Villa with a large band of followers is making for the American border, with the intention of making another raid. What a mysterious character he seems to be. Our State Department believes that he is alive and active, while the War Department believes that he is dead. Meanwhile, the American troops remain on Mexican soil, and the flower of our young manhood hurries to the border.

The report of the massacre of two hundred soldiers and camp followers of Carranza by Yaqui Indians introduces a new element into the Mexican situation, at least, one of which little notice has been taken. We had almost forgotten that Mexico has a very large Indian population, still in tribal condition, in the back country.

Much interest attaches to the arrival at Baltimore, of a German merchant submarine which crossed the ocean, evading English and French war vessels. The submarine brought to the United States a cargo of drugs and chemicals. The Germans look on this successful trip of their submarine with great joy and declare the English blockade is broken. American officials are puzzled in deciding whether the vessel is a merchant craft or an instrument of war.

REVENUE BILL PASSES HOUSE

Special Tax on Banks Eliminated—Passed by Vote of 240 to 140.

Washington, July 11.—The Democratic revenue bill, designed to raise approximately \$200,000,000 additional revenue, passed the house by a vote of 240 to 140. Democratic members voted solidly for the bill and thirty Republicans and one independent supported it.

The minority succeeded in amending the bill in several particulars, but no vital change was made in any section, except that relating to the levy of special internal taxes. The house struck from this section the tax on bankers. As reported the bill carried a tax on bankers of \$1 per thousand of capital, surplus and undivided profits.

Several changes were made in the tariff commission section.

CUT LINE OF COMMUNICATION.

El Paso, Texas.—"Pancho" Villa has cut the line of communication between the de facto Government at Mexico City and its main field force in Chihuahua. By this powerful strategic stroke the bandit chief has brought famine to play with far more deadly effect than gun fire upon the great Carranzista army. Complete demoralization of General Trevino's troops now seems to be inevitable. The Washington government ordered the embargo lifted on all exports save munitions of war.

GERMAN SUBMARINE REACHES AMERICA

AFTER LONG JOURNEY OF SIXTEEN DAYS—VESSEL IS 315 FEET LONG.

Carries One Hundred Tons of Dyestuffs and Mail, Reaches Shore Safely.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Baltimore, Md.—The German merchant supersubmarine Deutschland has arrived in Chesapeake Bay. Long expected, ridiculed, fabulous as the sea serpent or the Flying Dutchman, she became a reality to the watchers off Cape Henry, and is now slowly making her way through a network of inquisitive ships and through the mazes of red tape of the quarantine and customs officials toward her dock at the pier of the Eastern Forwarding Company, Locust Point, Baltimore. The Deutschland made the trip in sixteen days. She is the largest submarine afloat. The largest German war models are less than 300 feet long. But this submarine of commerce is 315 feet long, exactly one-third the length of the largest merchant vessels afloat—the Vaterland and the Imperator.

The boat carried no passengers. Her cargo consists of dyestuffs—a hundred tons of them, and many tons of mail. This keeps her very low in the water when riding on the surface. Her draft when she was sighted was 17 feet, and it was largely because of her depth that she did not try to come to land when submerged. She is commanded by Captain Kairig and has a crew of 29 men. Both Captain and crew are drawn from the German merchant fleet and not from the navy. The craft is unarmed and is being treated by the United States officials like any other merchant ship.

It is said that she submerged whenever she saw a vessel, on the chance that it might be a warship. The English Government was not among those who regarded the trans-Atlantic submersible as a joke, and the report is that the Deutschland was chased for 30 hours by French and English warships. She submerged and eluded them by traveling out of her course 300 miles.

ATTEMPT ON PRESIDENT'S LIFE.

Buenos Aires.—An attempt to assassinate President de LaPlaza was made by a self-styled anarchist. The president was standing on a balcony of the government building reviewing some troops when a man in the crowd of spectators suddenly drew a revolver and fired at him. The shot went wild and the would-be assassin was arrested.

DEMAND STATUS OF DEUTSCHLAND

Allies Seek to Block Under-sea Trade Route.

DIVER GETS READY TO RETURN

After Discharging Million-Dollar Cargo of Dyestuffs, Submarine Will Take on Board Metals and Rubber Needed by Kaiser's Armies.

Washington, July 11.—Pending further investigation, the United States will view the German submarine Deutschland as an undersea freight ship, entitled to ply its trade between German and American ports.

This government's preliminary attitude was determined on an informal report of Collector Ryan of Baltimore, who stated that the Deutschland did not carry arms; that she was manned by a merchant crew and that her papers were in order. Acting Secretary of State Polk decided to accept the presumption that the Deutschland is what she is represented to be, pending an investigation to prove or disprove the announced status of the vessel.

By direction of the state department Captain C. F. Hughes, of the navy, formerly inspector of ships for the general board, has been assigned to give an expert opinion as to whether the Deutschland is or is not a warship. He will be assisted by other naval officers. The state department, the navy department and the treasury department were in conference over the procedure to be followed in the investigation.

Meanwhile British and French governments have communicated what amounts to a protest against the Deutschland in an American port. The form of this communication is a request for the United States to determine

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WORLD NEWS

The leading event of the week in the European war, is the great drive which the English and French are making against the Germans along the Somme River in northern France. In spite of heavy rains, the movement has continued with substantial gains for the Allies. The Germans have been obliged to draw forces from the region around Verdun to defend their lines against this new attack.

On the eastern frontier of the European war, the Russians have been steadily gaining in their advance into Galicia, taking several towns, with many prisoners and guns. The great combined drive against the Germans on both frontiers seems to be under way and there is a chance that something decisive may occur before winter.

England has issued, during the week, an order in Council in which she states her intentions and that of her allies to use their war rights on the sea, only in accordance with international law. Thus far, the new Order in Council is a victory for the cause of international law and the rights of neutral nations.

Several of the rules in England's new Order in Council, to serve as the basis for action in the future on the sea, are rather radical departures from the rules of international law as held in the past. For instance, ships carrying contraband articles are assumed to be heading for enemy destination unless they can prove the contrary. The burden of proof has always been on the other side before. Neutral nations can hardly agree to this change and some others of a similar character.

Lloyd George who has proved so able a man in every office which he has filled, is now called to take charge of the Department of War in the English Cabinet. Both Lloyd George and Robertson, the head of the Army, are men who have worked their way up to their present positions from humble positions in life. This shows the triumph of pure merit in a country where birth counts so much.

MOVE CLOSER TO FT. PERRONE

French Make Progress Against Tooton Stronghold.

CONCENTRATE ON BRITISH

Whole Fury of German Counter Attacks Hurled Against Haig's Troops—Russians New Crossing Stocked River at Several Points.

London, July 11.—Against the British and French forces rushed forward against the German positions on the Somme with the appearance of daylight. Again the French carried by storm a number of strong positions and extended their lines menacingly closer to the fortress of Peronne, while the British made only slight progress and suffered a reverse in the Trones wood. Once more the laurels of the day's fighting rest with General Foch's army.

It must be emphasized, however, that the chief reason for this constant advance on the part of the French and the slow progress of the British is the fact that the Germans concentrate the whole fury of their counter offensive operations upon General Sir Douglas Haig's troops, practically ignoring the French.

They know full well that the French advance must sooner or later come to a standstill, if the British do not advance correspondingly, and, since the French carried the greater part of ground in the initial onrush of the drive, the Teutons seem bent upon holding the British back at all cost, hoping that the French progress will automatically cease. These are the day's developments:

Army of General Foch: Straightened out its line between the villages of Blaches and Barleux, took a strongly defended German field work in this area and captured ten officers and 103 men; captured Hill 97, a height southeast of Blaches, dominating the river; captured the Maissonette farm, situated on the summit of the hill; captured a small wood to the north of the farm, but were checked at the re

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NEW SERIAL

The first installment of our new serial story, "Then I'll Come Back to You" will appear in next week's issue of this paper. We are sure

THE THIRD BATTLE OF YPRES

A Letter Written to R. H. Osborne,
Toronto, Canada, by his friend
W. J. Garvoek, a private in
the Canadian Army

France, June 12, 1916.

Dear Osborne:

I was delighted to get your letter last Monday morning after we had come out of the most terrific experiences, and suffered the fiercest bombardment that the battalion has undergone since it arrived here eighteen months ago.

The daily papers will have given you full details about the part played by the Canadians in the third battle of Ypres. A modern battle in trench warfare is so extensive that one sees only what happens in his immediate vicinity. The forces engaging change rapidly, so severe and tremendous is the onslaught of a modern bombardment. So all I can do is to give you some detached scattered impressions of the fight as it appeared to me.

Our Company was in the front line holding the left of the frontage assigned to our battalion. A marsh separated us from the battalion on our left. Our bay of the trench gutted out from the marsh trench and was named after a certain part of the anatomy which I possessed once, but which I was relieved of after an operation one fine day in Fort William. It was called the appendix.

Thursday night, June 1, was exceptionally quiet along the front. Now and again a flare went up from Fretz's trench, but not a rifle shot cracked the darkness in the trench opposite us. The silence was ominous.

Next morning about nine o'clock the enemy began the bombardment. Every caliber of gun seemed to be used from the heavy howitzers to trench mortars. Not only did they shell the front line trenches but also the communication trenches and supports, and kept up a curtain of fire on the roads in the neighborhood to prevent reinforcements coming up. The shelling was continuous. It was a steady roar so that the earth shook with the reverberations.

The din became monotonous, we could only patiently wait for the shelling to cease or for our artillery to silence the Hun batteries. This is when one feels the strain most. The shells explode all around one and one can do nothing but stand it. When one is active he does not notice things happening around him.

The bombardment lifted about two o'clock in the afternoon and the Bosches came over and occupied part of our trenches away on our right. By this time we heard that the Company on our right was wiped out. We were glad to learn afterward that this was not correct. Our Company was completely cut off from communication with other troops and was the only Company in what originally was our front line.

We kept a close watch thru the periscope for any move on Fretz's part in the trench opposite. Crack, went our periscope. We put up another one. It met the same fate as the first one. The Hun sniper was on his job. No sooner had my chum, Sherwood, taken his position at the new periscope when he exclaimed, "Look Bill! There's a raft of Huns looking over the parapet." I was oiling some bombs at the time. I left my task and peered through the periscope. The trench opposite seemed to be filled with men. Their blue caps bobbed up and down over the parapet like floats in a wave. Then a face appeared. Next, one fellow nervier than the others, raised himself on the parapet, as if he were about to lead a charge. We took our places in the bay prepared to meet Fretz with fixed rifles and bombs. But he never came. We breathed more easily.

Thruout the afternoon we could hear the shells from our batteries whistling high above. Nothing untoward happened in the evening. Then as soon as darkness covered the land, Hell broke loose in all its ferocity. Star shells or flares went up from Fretz's trench by the thousands. Red, green and white lights squirted from his trench and spread their rays of light like streams from an electric fountain, making the night almost like day. "Tat! tat! tat!" the musketry rattled all along the line. Then above all was the deafening crash of bursting shrapnel and high explosives. The air was filled with opaque smoke punctuated with vivid flashes of exploding shrapnel. After half an hour the bombardment lessened. The night wore on slowly. Then, at midnight the enemy's guns opened up again. We stood on the fire board, and opened rapid fire. We could hear our shells whistling overhead and exploding in the enemy trenches. The bombardment continued in intensity around our trench for about

an hour. Fretz sent over rifle grenades too with nice accuracy and painfully wounded some of the fellows in the bay adjoining us. Then, just as dawn began to break, our officer ordered what was left of us, when we were completely cut off from assistance, to join the reinforcements in the rear.

Down the trench we went for a short distance, then into the open over ground churned into soup, and honey-combed with shell holes. Bullets whistled all around us and shrapnel repeatedly burst above us. But the forty-five of us gained the trench with only one casualty. One man was slightly wounded in the arm. In trench parlance we received a nice Blighty. Blighty is synonymous with England.

We found this trench filled with reinforcements. We stayed there all that day. At night the bombardment opened up afresh on our right where a counter attack was launched by fresh troops to regain the ground lost in the afternoon. We are glad to say that all of the ground lost has been regained, and some of Fretz's territory as well.

Early Sunday morning we were relieved. In small batches we made our way hurriedly through the communication trench, blown in, in numerous places. Our hearts rejoiced at the prospect of getting respite from the turmoil for awhile, but in turn they became saddened at the horrible sight which we saw of the aftermath of battle. As we reached a ravine, we could see a long line of stretcher-bearers behind a rise in the ground.

We arrived at headquarters, tired, dirty and hungry, but cheerful and thankful for getting out of it alive. Steaming tea, bread and butter and jam were awaiting us. After breakfast we were shown dugouts where we got a much needed rest. That night we moved off to rest billets in the rear.

At present we are billeted in a barn in the most delightful part of rural France. Only during a most intense bombardment does the rumble of guns reach us here. Shade trees and pleasant fields abound. The birds sing merrily and the frogs in a near by pond raise their voices in song every evening. The music is sweeter to the ear than the shrieking shrapnel or the whistling bullets. We welcome this period of rest.

Academy Column

COMMUNITY CENTER SONG The Fellowship of Folks (Air: "Drink To Me Only With Thine Eyes" Or: "Auld Lang Syne")

1
Come close and let us wake the joy
Our fathers used to know,
When to the little old schoolhouse
Together they would go.
And neighbor's heart to neighbor
warmed
In thought for common good.
We'll strike that fine old chord
again—
A song of Neighborhood!

2
Out in the world we all have learned
The strain of toil and care.
It's dimmed the visions of our youth,
Of joys that all might share.
In thought for self, we've all but
lost
That youth-born faith in men.
Come 'neath this common roof,
for here
It kindles bright again.

3
The fathers clove the wilderness
And make a clearing here,
Then, at its heart, this friendly roof
They joined their hands to rear;
And here they met and talked and
planned
A larger common weal.
Their Future we are living now.
We, here, their purpose feel.

4
That little old schoolhouse is gone.
It's friendliness must stay.
The strength it gave our fathers' hearts
Our own hearts need today.
Great is the task that waits our
hands;
The power of each is small.
Uniting in this Common Place
Comes forth the might of all.

Camel Carriages.

Camel carriages are not common conveyances in most parts of India, but on the great trunk road leading to Delhi they are frequently to be seen. They are large, double story wagons, drawn sometimes by one, sometimes by two or even three camels, according to their size. Iron bars which give them a cage-like appearance were originally intended as a defense against robbers, and the carts were probably also used for the conveyance of prisoners.

Normal Column

A CALL FOR "BETTER HOMES" DOMESTIC SCIENCE By Maud Mason of Leslie County Wootton Graded School

I hear a sound as loud as ever Gabriel can sound, echoing up and down these narrow crooked valleys of the hills, pleading for a better home movement to rise and summons the old and dilapidated homes to forfeit their claim for existence and deed their space to modern and convenient homes.

I don't mean to point out any particular home, but speaking of homes in general; none of them are good enough to shelter the virtue of the girls of the hills, or the manhood of the young men.

Don't understand that I, by any means say that all of them are so imperfect, but as a whole they are. Now will you consider with me the reason why we do not have better homes? I shall say that it is an excused fault of the mothers—I say they are excused because they never knew the many demands of mothers and fathers. They never had an opportunity to learn how to make better homes. The mothers are not responsible for all the home; but, as they are superintendent of the home, they are responsible for the care of the home and children, and as the fathers are the superintendents of the belongings around the home they are responsible for that part. The children, especially the girls, believe in what mother says and does, and unless the mothers have had home training they cannot train their children to be the best moral men and women of the world. The people of the mountains are an isolated people, they have not seen enough of the world to know how to live the right kind of life in its fullest meaning. Did you know that a large per cent of the widows and orphans, drunkards, bad boys and girls, and divorce cases are due to lack of home training? Of course they are. Then does it pay to teach the girls domestic science in order that they may make better homes for the future, and teach the future generation better ways of living.

The purpose of domestic science is a part of the education of which woman's life is assured.

Any school system which does not include domestic science ignores the center about which the woman's life necessarily revolves.

Some home talents are natural and develop naturally, but others need training to bring about development.

The woman who pretends to possess the responsibilities of managing a home without previous training soon discovers her limitations.

The family is a business organization, a social unit, and a moral force. The woman is an administrative officer of the family; she disburses the funds for carrying on the home-maker's business.

If the mother possesses the necessary clear perception and the tendency to teach her daughter, and her daughter has the time and strength, she will profit by her mother's direction. In very few homes, however, are girls getting the training necessary to their future prosperity.

In most cases the girl goes from school with such training as opportunity has given her into her new home and assumes the duties of a home-maker. In considering the duties of a home-maker it will be seen that they group themselves about constant diligences and forms of activity in the home.

These activities may be classified under the head of household management (which includes the house, its sanitation, decoration, construction, and furnishing) sociology, economics, and domestic science, (which includes physiology, hygiene, dietetics, laundering, cooking meals and sewing) and chemistry and domestic art (which embraces sewing, dress-making, millinery and design).

All this is woman's work and there is no reason she should not run her household on artistic and scientific principles. If a woman is to be trained to run her household artistically and scientifically, to know the true meaning of home life, the subject must be placed in the curriculum of our schools.

To the teacher of domestic science comes the opportunity of making a lasting impression upon the girls of the schools. One of the first things to be taught is the dignity of housework. People almost everywhere are alive to the fact that domestic science is a necessary part of every school curriculum and each year pupils in domestic science.

The question now arises, when and where shall we introduce domestic science in our course? I know it is often said that we now have more to teach than we have time for, but, where and when to introduce domestic science is plain enough. In should be in every state, in every county, and in every school this year.

If we hesitate we will lose time that is very valuable and can never be regained. Let us, as progressive patrons, teachers and pupils never be satisfied until domestic science is taught in every school even if it must be on a small scale to begin with.

"Where there is a will, there is a way." So may this work though started on a small scale grow to immense proportions and prove of inestimable good to the homes of our commonwealth.

This is a question of great importance to the people of the mountains and the answer to it is domestic science for the girls of the mountains in order that they may make better homes for the future.

Marler, July 11, 1916.

DO YOU KNOW THAT
Intelligent motherhood conserves the nation's best crop?

Heavy eating like heavy drinking shortens life?

The registration of sickness is even more important than the registration of deaths?

The U. S. Public Health Service co-operates with state and local authorities to improve rural sanitation?

Many a severe cold ends in tuberculosis?

Sedentary habits shorten life?

Neglected adenoids and defective teeth in childhood menace adult health?

A low infant mortality rate indicates high community intelligence?

Legitimate Occupation.

"That beauty doctor is fooling those pretty girls taking his treatment. He ought to be arrested."

"His is a recognized business; he's merely grafting peaches."—Baltimore American.

Box Trees of Aalsmeer.

Aalsmeer, Holland, is noted for its strawberries and the clipped box tree. This local industry, which has been brought to a perfection unknown elsewhere, has been carried on for at least 200 years, as the village records show. The nurseries are most curious and interesting. In the rich peaty soil box trees grow in every size and shape.

Left Hand Salutes.

To salute with the left hand is a deadly insult to Mohammedans in the east.

Vocational Column

MORE INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION NECESSARY

By Burton Kelly

In looking over the census reports and other statistics gathered by government officials we find that a great majority of the citizens of the United States are engaged in some industrial pursuit for the sole purpose of making an honest living. Thousands of these people are working along in a sort of mechanical way, doing possibly the best they know, but still are not very successful. Possibly many of them are in the class called "educated" but their condition is not what it should be.

I think one great need of the people of this country is more education in the industrial line. Many young men and young women spend the first twenty or twenty-five years of their lives going over a lot of hard and technical studies, the greater part of which is forgotten before middle life, and consequently has been of but very little use to them. The reason for this is that a large part of what they study has no bearing on their life work, or business. In fact the school spirit has had a tendency in many cases to divert the attention from the practical side of life.

I think the school courses should be so altered as to give the young people a chance to learn something that will be of value to them in their respective lines of industry. Of course we must have our academies and colleges with their classical courses, but it is impossible for all to be doctors, lawyers, professors, etc., and consequently we should have more vocational schools and more vocational studies in our public schools.

We only have to examine the records and observe the progress of countries which emphasize the industrial side of education to see its good results. For example we may consider the schools of Germany. In that country every one is taught some useful trade or occupation—something adapted to the needs of their particular locality and we can see the economic results of it at the present.

In preparing a course of study we cannot adhere to any fixed set of outlines. Different localities have different problems just as the mountain people have problems different from the people of the "Blue Grass Region." The people of the city have a different problem from the people of the country.

The boy who has completed a high-school course evidently has a greater knowledge of classical things than he otherwise would have had; but he is very little better prepared to make a living in the industrial world than the boy who had not had this work. Neither is the boy who has had no high school work as well prepared as the one who has, and consequently, when we consider how comparatively few boys graduate from high school, we see why society must suffer. In my opinion a combination of the high school course with an industrial course would come nearer to meeting the demands of the people of today.

The boy who lives back in the country and studies the things that deal with the city is not getting the things he needs; but nevertheless this is true in many places. It has been the custom for so long that the parents have become used to it and many object seriously when a thing practical and useful to their teacher undertakes to teach some children.

But these things are becoming absolutely necessary and if the country is to prosper it must not neglect this line of work.

The time is at hand when the farmer must know how to farm his land profitably and at the same time build up the land, if he hopes to succeed. He must also be a good manager, have some business ability, and be able to meet strong competition.

The world is demanding better workmen and tradesmen. It is getting away from the old "hap-hazard" way of doing things. People are paid for what they know as well as for what they can do. There is a poor opportunity for the man who does not know how to do something worth while and how to do it well.

To a very large extent our happiness depends upon our success in life. Homes are made more pleasant and comfortable if there is a good income. Better education for the younger generations is possible. People have more money to spend and consequently business is better. It is an economic question as well as a social question.

Left Hand Salutes.
To salute with the left hand is a deadly insult to Mohammedans in the east.

WATCH THIS NEWSPAPER FOR A GREAT SERIAL STORY!

Then I'll Come Back to You ♥ ♥ ♥

By
Larry Evans



Gripping, Fascinating, Full of Real Heart Interest.
Start With the First Installment of

"Then I'll Come Back to You"

Big Automobile Contest

Berea,
Ky.

THE CITIZEN

Berea,
Ky.

Will Give Away A

Five Passenger Overland Car

Model 75, Worth \$640

To the Contestant Holding the Highest Number of Points at the Time when the 170,000 Points are Exhausted

Contest Opens July 25, 1916

Get lined up for the contest at once. No limit to the number of contestants. It is your chance to get this fine car. Read the rules below carefully and make up your mind at once that the car will be yours. Your territory is unlimited---what more do you want? Get Busy! Get Busy! If you fail on the first car you have a good chance on the second, third, fourth and as many rounds as the contestants choose to have. Are you a contestant?

RULES GOVERNING CONTEST:

Rule 1. A point is defined as a credit for each penny of subscription money. Example: One year's subscription (\$1.00) paid at The Citizen Office by an eligible contestant, the same to receive 100 points credit. For 1/2 year (60c.) 60 points credit. For 1/4 year (35c.) 35 points credit.

Rule 2. A contestant securing a two year's subscription (\$1.80) from any individual shall receive 200 points credit; the same for a three years subscription (\$2.55) 300 points; the same for a five year's subscription (\$4.00) 500 points credit.

Rule 3. New advertising solicited by contestant as per our rate card and rules governing the same, for cash, shall receive one point credit for each two pennies.

Rule 4. There shall be no time limit on the contest. We reserve the right to close the contest when four cars have been given away. The outgoing of the car depends wholly upon the outgoing of the 170,000 points necessary to move the car; when the one holding the highest number of points will receive the car at Berea, Ky.

Rule 5. On the outgoing of the first car, the points that won it shall become void; the remaining outstanding points shall be added to another 170,000 points and the contest is re-

newed for a second car. When these 170,000 new points are exhausted the car shall go to the contestant holding the highest number of the total points indicated at the beginning of the second race. The same rule governs the third, fourth and as many races as the contestants may choose to have.

Rule 6. The points are transferable among authorized contestants only, on whatever terms they may agree upon. The Citizen bars itself from bartering on points. Transfers shall be valid only after surrender of points and all claim on same by vendor; and when they shall be transferred on the office record by order of the purchaser.

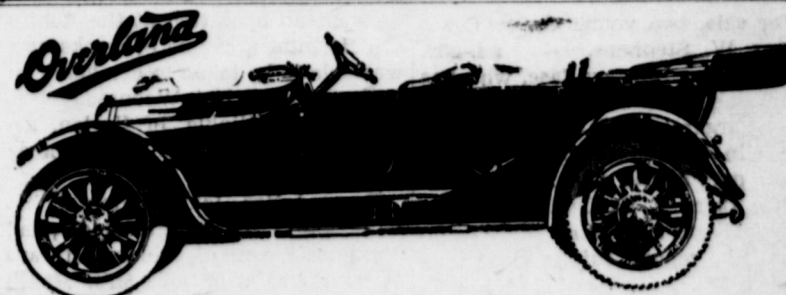
Rule 7. Contestants will not be allowed to deviate from the regular subscription price of The Citizen indicated in rules 1 and 2. New, renewals and extension of subscriptions will be allowed.

Rule 8. At intervals the number of points yet remaining, necessary to move the car, shall be announced through the columns of The Citizen. The records of contestants during a race shall not be made public; but shall be at the end of each race.

Rule 9. In case of tie, the decision shall be made by lot.

Rule 10. Reports shall be made to The Citizen office, with remittance covering the same, weekly till 100,000 points are taken then daily for the balance.

Rule 11. Parties wishing to enter the contest must do so by writing to or calling at the office of The Citizen for information.



This beautiful car which THE CITIZEN is giving in this contest is the Overland, Model 75. It is fully equipped with Electric Lighting and Starter, One-Man Top, Demountable Rims, Folding Wind Shield, Black Motor, 25 H. P. Price \$615.00 F. O. B. at Factory, \$640.00 Delivered. More for your money than any other car on the market.

The district agents for this car are

Blackman & Roberts

Phone 710

Richmond, Ky.

THREE OR FOUR FEDERAL LAND BANKS?

Where Shall They Be Located?—What States Shall Be Included in the Federal Land Bank Districts?

The rural credit needs of the South are great. Farmers have to pay more for money here than in some other sections. This is true, whether the loans are for short time on personal security or on long term farm mortgages.

The extent to which rates may be reduced and money made easier among farmers for the betterment of their farms and homes, will depend

partly upon the extent to which the new federal farm loan system is applied in our Southern States.

So conservative an authority as Orange Judd Southern Farming demands not less than three federal farmland bank districts in the South, preferably four. In each district there will be a federal land bank with \$750,000 paid up cash capital. These banks also have the privilege of securing advances from the federal treasury to an aggregate not exceeding \$6,000,000 annually. The land bank sells farm bonds secured by the farmers' notes and first mortgages for the loans it has made, to

get still further money to lend on long time and at reasonable rates.

President Herbert Myrick of Orange Judd Company, perhaps the original champion of the new system and one of its ablest exponents, truly says that each federal land bank should be located in a city in which it will be the outstanding institution. President Myrick also holds that the land bank should not be located in the same city as the federal reserve banks, which in the South are at Richmond, Atlanta and Dallas.

It is therefore, suggested by Editor L. A. Niven in Southern Farming

that one federal land bank district consist of Virginia and the Carolinas, the federal bank to be located at Raleigh. In the middle Southern states, the same authority, suggests that Birmingham would be an appropriate location for the federal land bank for that district. This suggestion is all the more notable because Southern Farming itself is located in Atlanta. It suggests Fort Worth as the place for the federal land bank headquarters in the Southwest.

Our own readers are invited to express their views on this subject by filling in the form below and send-

ing it to our office with their signatures and addresses. We will see to it that such document is duly placed before the federal farm loan board when appointed.

EXPRESS YOUR VIEWS

To The Citizen: We believe that the following list of states should be grouped into and form one federal land bank district:

We respectfully request that the federal farm loan board so designate it, and select a city within said group of states as the location for our federal land bank in this district.

Signatures Addresses

Awkwardly Expressed.
Gushing Lady—I hear you've been away for your health, professor. Musical Lion—Yes. I've been at Marienbad taking the baths. Gushing Lady—Really! That must have been a change for you!—London Opinion.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

BRECK & EVANS
RICHMOND, KY.
**FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT,
AND LIVE STOCK
INSURANCE**
See the New Life Policy.

C. Tevis, the Tailor

For Cleaning, Pressing and Re-pairing we give the best work at the lowest price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Phone 71. We call for and deliver.

Short Street in the Cornelius Building
Call and give me a trial.

For sale, two young Jersey Cows. James W. Stephens. ad.—52.
Miss Fannie Dowden returned Friday from an extensive trip in the West. While away, she visited Yellowstone Park, Pike's Peak and many other places of interest. After spending the week end with her sister, Mrs. W. C. Haley, she left for her home in Paint Lick.

Mrs. Maggie Robinson and daughter, Oma, returned Monday from a visit with relatives in Blue Lick.

Miss Lucy Smith, Secretary to the Bursar, leaves Saturday for her home in Gordon, Pennsylvania, where she expects to spend most of her vacation.

The Baptist Church is rapidly nearing completion. The outside work, including the concrete walks, is finished and the interior is almost ready for the finishing touches.

For sale, two young Jersey Cows. James W. Stephens. ad.—52.

Mrs. Preston Cornelius and little Helen, who were planning to leave Saturday for an extended visit with friends and relatives in Ohio, were disappointed upon receiving a telegram advising them not to come now, on account of the dreaded epidemic of infantile paralysis that is now raging in some of the northern states.

Prof. Wm. Carl Hunt is spending the week in Morehead where he is conducting the Teachers' Institute for Rowan County.

Hugh Mobley of Cincinnati came to Berea Friday to work in the Printing Office. He will enter school in September.

Glenn Phelps of the College Department left for his home in Detroit, Monday night, where he goes to be operated on for appendicitis.

Owen T. Batson of the Printing Department, who has been enjoying a pleasant vacation at his home in Cynthiana, returned Monday to resume work in the Printing Office.

Miss Marie Babcock of Vermont is spending the week with Miss Elizabeth Marsh.

John Miller, a student of the Normal Department who has been traveling in West Va. since Commencement, is visiting friends in Berea.

Secretary Vaughn and Dean Clark went to Mt. Sterling Monday to conduct the Montgomery County Teachers' Institute.

For sale, two young Jersey Cows. James W. Stephens. ad.—52.

Miss Alice Downey Case, who has been making an extended visit with Miss Margaret Todd, returned to her home in Lawrenceburg, during the latter part of the week.

Mrs. Clare M. Canfield visited her husband at Ft. Thomas over Sunday. She reports things to be very busy there.

Professor Edwards of the Foundation School faculty has just returned from a pleasant visit in Ohio. He attended the re-union of the ex-pupils of the O. S. and S. O. Home at Xenia, O.

Miss Myrtle Starns, clerk to the Dean of Labor, left for her home in Pulaski County Saturday to spend her vacation.

William Isaacs, who has been visiting his brother for the past two weeks, returned home Saturday.

Professor Hancock and Edgar Fraley entered the University of Chicago last week after a pleasant vacation traveling in the East.

Dr. and Mrs. James H. Letcher of Henderson visited friends in Berea over Sunday.

Treasurer Osborne left during the latter part of the week for Chicago to visit his son. He will go later to Toronto to visit another son.

Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Robinson and Dr. and Mrs. B. H. Roberts motored to High Bridge Tuesday. They report a very pleasant trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor visited the Y.M.C.A. camp for boys at Spears over Sunday. There are from 60 to 100 boys at Camp Daniel Boone now continually.

Mrs. Howard E. Taylor left Monday for Philadelphia where she was called on the account of the illness of her mother, Mrs. Stacy B. Beans, who was recently thrown from an auto. Mrs. Stacy will be remembered by many friends in Berea.

Misses Althea Patterson and Alice M. House and Messrs. Harold Stark and E. Max Silver, of Cincinnati, are spending the week visiting here.

Miss Jane Pierson, former head nurse at the College hospital, has entered the Government service and will be stationed at Welch, West Va., where Doctor Mossman recently located.

Miss Anna Smith left Thursday for her home in Bellevue, O., where she will spend her vacation.

Miss Ellen Raymond left Thursday for Chautauqua, N. Y., where she will spend a month's vacation.

Miss Amy Regenbogen of Cincinnati is visiting Miss Lorena Hafer at the Tavern.

Messrs. Benton Fielder, Fitzhugh Draughton and Robert Spence were in London, Saturday and Sunday attending a farmers' convention.

L. S. Memphis and Dillard Douglas of Mt. Sterling were visitors in Berea during the week end.

John Reynolds of San Francisco was a business visitor in Berea, Friday.

Miss Maggie Jones returned to her home in London after a few week's visit with relatives in Berea.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Parks, of the Parks' Ball Bearing Machine Co., of Cincinnati visited friends and relatives in Berea and vicinity last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaines left Monday for London, where they will spend some weeks with their daughter, Mrs. Jones.

Miss Ellen Bengel, who has been under treatment at the Robinson Hospital, left Monday for her home in Clay County. She was accompanied by her sister who has been visiting Dr. and Mrs. M. M. Robinson for several weeks.

Friends of Mrs. Woody, who will be remembered as a graduate nurse of Berea College, will be sorry to hear of a painful accident that happened to her. She was on a private case in the Deaconess Hospital in Louisville, where, Sunday, a small blaze was started by an electric fan, and during the panic which ensued, Mrs. Woody jumped from the second floor window sustaining a broken arm and fractured hip.

Mrs. Marshall Vaughn, who underwent an operation at the Robinson Hospital a couple of weeks ago, was able to be taken to her home on Jackson street last Wednesday.

Orin Van Winkle, of Harlan, arrived Sunday to spend the summer in Berea.

Dr. and Mrs. John F. Herget, his mother, Mrs. Herget, Mrs. Meece, and Mr. Dinglinger of Cincinnati are visiting Professor and Mrs. Marsh this week.

A party of young people enjoyed a hay-ride to Kingston Monday night.

Miss Alma Lackey who was recently operated on for appendicitis at the Robinson Hospital was able to return to her home near Berea, Sunday.

Dr. J. F. Herget, Professor Marsh, Misses Elizabeth Marsh and Marie Babcock and Mr. Dinglinger were visitors in Richmond, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarkston and Dr. and Mrs. Baker and daughter, Bernice, were in Richmond Thursday evening to attend Chautauqua.

Editor Wertenberger is spending the week in Ashland attending a meeting of the Kentucky Press Association.

GET READY FOR

THE BERE A FAIR

August 2, 3 and 4, 1916

For Information write

E. T. FISH, Secy., Berea, Kentucky

Noel Mitchell was a business visitor in Chicago during the last of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Emerald Wyatt, of Winchester are Berea visitors this week.

Preparations are being made to drill for oil in Berea's vicinity. The implements have already arrived to drill on J. K. Baker's farm. The indications are that good results may be obtained. All along the branches, a film of oil may be seen. These are good signs.

Henry Bingham spent the week end with his family in Berea.

Miss Georgia McFerron spent from Saturday until Monday at the home of Misses May and Bess Harrison. She was en route to her home at Mt. Vernon from a few days visit at Richmond State Normal.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Roy were visiting in town at the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Roberts were visitors in Winchester, Tuesday.

BEREA'S RECORD

The new "Historical Record" published by the College, will be ready for sale as soon as the statistical pages can be compiled.

This Register takes no account of the colored students who were in attendance between 1866 and 1904, except the 31 who graduated from the College, 14 from the Normal, and 4 from the Vocational, all others being considered as a part of the constituency of Lincoln Institute.

Omitting the colored then, except the 49 graduates, we find that Berea has been attended by 11,382 different students, 7,610 from the mountains, 2,475 from other parts of the South, and 1,297 from the North.

Exactly 300 persons have graduated from the College Department. Of the 200 men, 7 are known to be engaged in the practice of law, 19 in the ministry, 45 in business, 62 in education, 8 in medicine and 7 in farming.

PICTURE SHOW

The montony of the summer evenings was broken Saturday night by a first class picture show in the College Chapel. Admission was free to every one. The feature of the picture was a reel showing the famous Charlie Chaplin in his humorous and grotesque comedy. The other reel was a travelog, illustrating the journey from Chicago to San Francisco. The latter reel was really educational, while the former was ludicrous and funny. Its permanent value was little. People having the matter in charge promise a first class show each Saturday evening. The workers and students appreciate the opportunity for recreation.

DIXIE HIGHWAY MEETING

On July 27, there will be a meeting of all those interested in the Dixie Highway, on the top of Scaffold Cane Hill to break the ground for the construction of this unit of that great enterprise. A great day is being planned. Dinner will be served on the ground and a general good time will be provided. Make your plans to attend this meeting. All your neighbors will be there. The Dixie Highway is a great project and will mean much to this section. Come out and lend it your support.

NOTICE

The afternoon train number 32, beginning Monday, July 10, will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Richmond and points beyond at which it stops.

FOR SALE OR RENT

Dager House, Estill street, 6 Rooms, Apply to Prof. J. W. Raine. (Ad.6)

He Wasn't Afraid.

When Bishop Phillips Brooks was "commanded," as the phrase goes, to speak before the queen some one asked if he was afraid. "No," he replied, smiling; "I have preached before my mother."

DOCTOR RAINE SPEAKS

The Summer School students and workers were fortunate in hearing Doctor Raine in his new lecture, "Making Americans," Tuesday evening. He spoke in a forceful way of the great immigration problem and the menace which it brings to our shores. There is a great need in the line of fitting the foreigners for citizenship in the United States. Signing a document does not make them Americans. They must be taught the principles of American Government and American ideas. In the second part of the address, he defined Americanism and pointed out the evils which are sometimes taken for it. His comments on the Mexican situation were those of a student of the question and were very instructive.

The Summer School has something for the students each Tuesday night. These occasions are both pleasant and profitable. The plan for next Tuesday will be announced later.

UNION MEETING

Sunday night, the young peoples' religious societies of the town held a union meeting at the Christian Church. The presidents of the different societies led the meeting. They were: Frank Fielden of the B.Y.P.U., Glenn Phelps of the Union Church C. E. and Myron Grote of the Christian Church C. E. The topic of the evening was "Consecration of Purpose." Each of the leaders gave a splendid talk and drove home the fact that everyone should consecrate himself to the great service in the revival which is soon to come. A beautiful duet was sung by Misses Fagenbush and McIntosh. Mr. Perkins gave a violin solo which was greatly appreciated by all.

The spirit shown at this meeting was admirable. The young people of our town are uniting for the revival. Great things are in store for Berea.

The fourth of the series of pre-revival union meetings was held at the Baptist Church, Sunday night. Brother Hudspeth of the Christian Church preached a powerful sermon. The local pastor, Rev. English, had charge of the meeting. The other pastors of the town were on the platform. The attendance was large considering the inclemency of the weather. Interest in these meetings is increasing. We predict a great revival when Doctor Lamar comes. The revival is for Berea and vicinity. You should get your part.

JAMES H. CLARK DROWNS

On the afternoon of June 22, James Henry Clark of Livingston, only son of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Clark of Berea, was drowned while in bathing in the Rockcastle River. Every possible effort was made to save him by his comrades but all were futile. He seems to have taken a violent crank and drowned before he could be taken to the bank. He was buried at the Gauley Branch Cemetery, north of Livingston. He left a wife and three children and a wide circle of friends to mourn his loss.

The deceased was a straight-forward, upright citizen and his death was a great loss to his community. He was an employee of the L. & N. Railroad and was a conscientious worker.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR ANNOUNCEMENT

C. E. Meeting, Sunday night at six o'clock, in the Union Church. Topic: "Purity, Temperance and Strength." Reference: Dan. 1:8-20. Leader, Stewart Leask.

FOR SALE

Fifty acres of limestone land with good improvements. Good water, five acres in clover and timothy, seven acres in clover and redtop, seven acres in blue grass and orchard grass, a fine corn and oat crop and a fine orchard. Price \$750.00. Address Rev. George Childress, Ad. 41. Johnetta, Ky.

PRODUCE WANTED

I want fifty thousand lbs. of rags, copper, brass, zinc, rubber, and hides for which I will pay highest market prices when delivered at my old stand on Depot street. Bring your stuff and get cash for it.

Phone 61

J. S. GOTT

Berea, Ky.

Here I am back at my old stand
"Good Things to Eat"

I am glad to announce to my friends and former customers that I have bought out Gaines and Higgs. Come in and see me and I will treat you right

A. B. CORNETT

Phone 92

Berea, Kentucky

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR DODGE

Geneva, Ohio, July 8, 1916.

Dear Citizen:

In fulfillment of a promise, I send a few notes regarding the visits of Mrs. Dodge and myself, began one month ago today. I know that this is less entitled to the first page than are the European war, the Mexican muddle, or the alignment of political parties for the Presidential campaign. Therefore, I will study brevity.

For twenty of the nights, we have slept at different places than the night before. Our meals have been taken at thirty-one different places. We have made visits at homes not included in the above. I have been led into eight public talks and Mrs. Dodge into two. One of mine was at a large campfire, in connection with the Ohio G. A. R. Encampment, other speakers being U. S. Senator Harding, Gov. Willis, and the Commander-in-Chief. One was at the 4th of July Celebration, in Syracuse, N. Y., to an audience of 3500. The Ohio Encampment at Marion, and New York Encampment, at Utica, were also addressed as were the Relief Corps Conventions, held at the same cities.

It would be a pleasure to report the names of all persons visited, whose names would be familiar to Citizen readers, if time, space, and my memory permitted. We might mention C. B. Lindsley and family, in Cincinnati; Mrs. S. L. Clark's family, Treas. Cartmell's and Mrs. Milton Baker's in Delaware; Rev. W. H. Baker's at Chagrin Falls; C. M. Raver's, Edwin Chaney's, and Stanley Van Winkle's, in Cleveland; G. W. Antenis, Dr. Frank A. Evans, and Miss Pauline Edgerton, in Akron; Rev. P. D. Dodge's and Dr. E. D. Roe, Jr.'s, at Syracuse, N. Y. It would be invidious to select from the loyal Bereans whom we met at the delightful Berea Reunion and banquet, in Cleveland. Perhaps I shall escape without being mobbed, if I say that

Professor Marsh and I made speeches, Professor Seale presided, and secured whatever semblance of order there was, and Louis Karnosh collected the fees for the square meal. I would mention the name of Miss Smith, the secretary of the organization, were it not for the fact that she sent (I suppose she did it) such an absurdly brief account of the yearly reunion which may come to mean much to Berea College.

This is expected to be our address, for the next six weeks, until we re-discover our native country.

LeVant Dodge.

CARD OF THANKS

I want to thank all friends for their sympathy and kindness shown me at the death of my husband, May Mitchell.

Ellen H. Mitchell.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

North Bound, Local

Knoxville	7:00 a.m.	10:55 p.m.
Berea	1:07 p.m.	3:55 a.m.
Cincinnati	6:00 p.m.	7:45 a.m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati	7:05 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Berea	12:42 p.m.	12:18 a.m.
Knoxville	7:00 p.m.	5:34 a.m.

Express Train

South Bound

Cincinnati	8:00 a.m.
Berea	12:02 a.m.

No. 33 will stop to let off passengers from Columbus, O., or points beyond, or from Indianapolis, Ind., or points beyond, and to take passengers for Knoxville or points beyond, at which the train stops.

When such passengers have baggage, it is transferred to train number 37 at Richmond, Ky.

North Bound

Berea	4:58 p.m.
Cincinnati	9:50 p.m.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Cincinnati, O., and points beyond.

VACATION MILLINERY

We have some exceptionally attractive designs suitable for going away time. Traveling Hats, Summer Resort Hats, Hats for every vacation purpose can be secured here and they cover the latest style feature too. Our Millinery is the kind that has individuality to it and which can be worn with the knowledge that it is correct in every style detail.

Fish's

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS.



Our Catalogues are complete. We can furnish you any design that is now in print; also we can get up original designs to meet your ideas.

A call on us will convince you that we are more reasonable in prices than concerns that employ agents on commission.

"The Quality Shop"

Jas. Harwood, Mgr.

Berea

Ky.

STONE'S CAKE IS THE PICNIC CAKE

10c SIX VARIETIES 10c

Picnic time is here! For your lunch basket it's the ideal cake—just the right size for packing in your basket and they carry without breaking.

Where individual cakes are desired, cut up Stone's Cake into small cubes and ice.

We recommend Stone's Cakes for Picnics

Joe W. Stephens

Meat Market and Grocery

Berea

Kentucky

REAL ESTATE

If you wish to buy, sell or exchange Real Estate of any kind call and see us.

Local property rented and rents collected.

DEAN & STAFFORD

Office in Berea Bank and Trust Company Building

Berea

Kentucky

Each Single Department of The Citizen is Worth the Cost of a Year's Subscription!



WE PAY FOUR PER CENT

We compute interest semi-annually on these accounts, Jan. 1st and July 1st. Will allow you interest from July first on any account opened before the 15 of this month.

BEREA BANK & TRUST CO.

Main Street, Berea, Kentucky

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor
F. O. BOWMAN, Assistant Manager

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year \$1.00
Six Months50
Three Months25

Send money by Post-office or Express Money Order. Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

No Whiskey Advertisements!
No Immodest News Items!

WARNING TO MOTHERS

Epidemic of child plague or, Infantile Paralysis, is now in several large cities, in which 25 per cent of all cases are fatal.

Report of cases per U. S. health report, are as follows: New York, 65 deaths out of 750 cases; Chicago, one death, all told seven cases; Cleveland, five cases, no deaths; Philadelphia, two cases, no deaths; Winfield, Kan., one case with no deaths. Thus you see how it is spreading westward, and may be in our little town before the summer is over.

The summer is the season when all the diseases of childhood are exaggerated, so let us be watchful.

Cause, not definitely known, but the best authorities claim that it is caused by an intestinal toxin of a bacterial origin.

The majority of cases occur before the tenth year, some authors state that three-fifths are seen before the first year, and the majority of cases occur during the summer months.

Most cases occurring in the hot season beginning with fever, diarrhoea, and vomiting, yet while the fever may be very slight, the baby may

wake up in the morning with the paralysis of one leg and one arm well developed, that, in most cases, is permanent.

Any child that takes sick with fever, diarrhoea, and vomiting, should be regarded as suspicious, and their physician should be consulted.

Dr. B. F. Robinson

TO BEREAS COMMISSIONED WORKERS

Dear Friends: We are under the necessity of confiding to you a financial stringency more serious than has occurred for some years.

It arises from our efforts to secure better equipments and larger permanent resources. If we had been content with the ordinary expenditures of former years all would have gone on comfortably.

Some of our increased expenses are:

The increase of several salaries as younger workers are advanced.

The addition of several salaries to make the working force more complete, as the new worker in Library.

Expenditure for improvement of workers—leave of absence, summer school, etc.

Expenditure for better upkeep of buildings and grounds, street-lights, etc.

Support of Model Schools at Narrow Gap and West End.

Increase of expenditure due to increase of students. Reckoning the loss per student as \$40.00 (difference between what he pays and what he costs the Institution) which is much below the real loss, our expenses on this score are \$23,000 a year more than five years ago.

Besides these current expenses are the extraordinary expenditures for new equipments, for example:

Payment to Baptist Church and individuals for land. Most of these were an increase of interest-bearing debt.

Erection of Kentucky Hall for which we have already expended \$19,000 more than we have received in gifts.

Extension of Water-Works.

New Library books, scientific apparatus, furnishings of buildings.

Hunting Hall built entirely with borrowed money.

Large expenditures on streets and sidewalks.

Extension of Heating Plant.

Improvement of Electric Plant.

Rehabilitation of Ladies Hall.

These new equipments have all been actual necessities. The cry of

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

the vast mountain region is in our ears, and we could not do less than provide these additional shelters for the students who press for admission.

In view of these great expenditures the President and his wife, and Professor Penniman, have given their chief strength to efforts for raising money, and other workers have been employed for the same purpose. And a considerable amount of money has been raised. The interest on the debt, and all salaries and other bills have been promptly paid. And many new equipments like the Guest House, Log House, and enlarged Laundry, and Holstein bull, have been given. And considerable sums have been pledged upon condition of our securing other gifts.

At this time however the stringency is acute. Work is in progress on the Ladies Hall and the new buildings, and new boiler and electric fixtures are ordered. But it seems impossible for the President and others to get all the money needed without exertions that would actually imperil their lives.

Under the circumstances, the Prudential Committee resorts to a resource which proved helpful four years ago. They ask each commissioned worker, and each laborer and workman, to lend the College without interest one-fourth of the amount due from the College at the next few pay days, with the understanding that the money thus withheld will be paid over in a lump on or before December 24th.

This would greatly ease the present situation, and enable us to go on with improvements in hand thru the favorable weather this summer.

It is not supposed that every one can respond to this call. Some have made such plans as will require their immediate use of all that is due them from the College.

But each one is asked to inform Treasurer Osborne before next pay day just what he can do in the matter.

Four years ago this arrangement proved satisfactory and many actually saved money and improved their own condition by thus helping the Institution.

Certainly by thus confiding to you the whole situation we will enable you to pray for the College with a better understanding of its needs.

Please remember in your prayers, also, the Gospel Meetings in Berea to be opened by Doctor Lamar, July 21st.

We wish each and all a good summer.

Very sincerely,
The Prudential Committee

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued From Page One)

forty-one of the eighty-nine officers and men in company A, crack unit of the First Regiment, it was announced unofficially tonight. Wholesale rejection of the men, throwing out 46 per cent. of the unit because of physical unfitness, has caused alarming fears as to the fate awaiting five other infantry companies.

WILEY SUCCEEDS ROBERT C. TERRELL

Frankfort, Ky.—Rodman Wiley, of Georgetown, chief bridge engineer in the Road Department, was appointed Commissioner of Roads today by Governor Stanley, succeeding R. C. Terrell, who has been at the head of the department since its creation in 1912.

JACKSON COUNTY ROAD BONDS

In this issue the sale of Jackson County road and bridge bonds is advertised, which amounts to \$60,000. These bonds were advertised some time ago, but no satisfactory bids being received, they were unsold. Good roads are one of Kentucky's greatest needs. Jackson County is coming to the front.

A VISIT TO FORT THOMAS MILITARY CAMP

We, Miss Carol Edwards, Mrs. C. M. Canfield and children went to Fort Thomas, Sunday, to have a few hours visit with our Berea boys of the 2nd Regiment Band. There are excursions from Richmond on Sundays at \$1.75 round trip and we thought this our chance.

We left Berea at 4:30 Sunday morning in the "Little Ford" and motored to Richmond, leaving the auto at the Madison Garage. They took us from the garage to the depot and had the car there Sunday night to meet us. We were to leave Richmond at 6:15 but were a little late. We reached the Fourth street depot at about 11:30. From there we could take a street car to Walnut street and get a transfer from there to a Fort Thomas car. We reached Fort Thomas about one o'clock.

Mr. Canfield and Aden Ogg met us at the gate and took us out to the river bank. The boys said, "We get the most beautiful view from here, why we can see into California." This is the name of the place across the river.

We were delighted with the place and the beautiful scenery. Of course this river bank is really a high cliff covered with trees, shrubbery and grass and high enough to enable one to see the country around.

We carried a suit case and two boxes of lunch and proceeded to give our boys some home cooking, which was greatly enjoyed. Clare told us to be very careful of our papers and anything we were to throw away as everything must be kept clean and all garbage put in cans. The grounds and tents were all kept in sanitary condition.

After lunch we were shown over the grounds and taken to the boys' tents, where we were joined by Paul Edwards, who had been invited out to a real dinner and had just returned and was surprised to find his sister awaiting him. Professor Edwards had visited Paul during the week, so thought this would be a pleasant surprise to have Carol visit Paul too.

Each Company has its own quarters with two rows of tents each side of the Company street and the kitchen tent at one end. Each soldier is supposed to do at least two hours work outside their drilling.

We saw the First and Second Regiment Bands in their review, which was very impressive. Soldiers were being examined all day. There are sentinels at all entrances and impor-

Berea National Bank

Report of the condition of the Berea National Bank at Berea in the state of Kentucky, at the close of business on June 30, 1916.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank).....	\$164,929.30
Overdrafts unsecured.....	306.71
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)....	25,000.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank.....	\$3,000
Less amount unpaid.....	1,500.00
Bankings house, \$3,750; furniture and fixtures, \$1,250.....	5,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank.....	5,950.00
Due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis.....	1,318.88
Due from approved reserve agents in other reserve cities.....	\$23,433.45
Other checks on banks in the same city.....	24,752.33
Outside checks and other cash items.....	341.26
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents.....	562.90
Notes of other national banks.....	1,030.00
Federal Reserve notes.....	10.00
Coin and certificates.....	10,113.35
Legal-tender notes.....	40.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer.....	1,250.00
Total.....	\$240,785.85

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in.....	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund.....	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses, interest taxes pd.....	6,890.46
Circulating notes outstanding.....	24,500.00
Dividends unpaid.....	1,250.00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	77,372.69
Other time deposits.....	80,072.00
Certified Checks.....	700.70
Total.....	\$240,785.85

State of Kentucky, County of Madison, ss:

I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. Gay, Cashier

Correct—Attest: J. C. Coyle, J. J. Branaman, J. W. Lambert
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of July, 1916.

W. B. Walden, Notary Public.

My commission expires January, 29, 1920.

tant stations. Each soldier must salute the flag or his superiors each time they are passed.

It is a beautiful place for a camp and it would pay anyone to make a visit there. There are one-hundred and twenty-seven acres in this camp and what we saw of it was well kept.

We left the camp at 5:45 on a very crowded car, reaching our depot only a few minutes before the train left and thoroughly satisfied with our trip and wishing we might be able to go again next Sunday.

There were probably 10,000 visitors there last Sunday and there are 5,000 soldiers in camp.

Our boys think Berea ought to be a little more patriotic and come to see them some Sunday as this is visitors' day.

PROSPECTS GOOD

Secretary Fish of the Berea Fair Association was in Lexington recently in the interest of the coming fair. He has secured men from Chicago, Knoxville and other points to enter for the races. There is a good prospect for a large stock show. Great interest is being aroused. The fair this year promises to be better than ever before.

MOVE CLOSER TO FT. PERRONE

(Continued From Page One)

doubt situated at the extremity of the wood.

Army of General Sir Douglas Haig: Gained a foothold in the Mametz wood, which had been under their attack for nearly a week; gained some ground east of Ovillers village and east of La Boisselle; lost a portion of the Trones wood, after the Germans had launched five "desperate attacks."

"The ground was yielded at the expense of very heavy casualties," the British report says.

Under tremendous difficulties put in their way by the retreating Tons, the Russians are now crossing the Stokhod river at various points on both sides of the Sarny-Kovel railway, the war office announced. The Austro-German forces are defending every inch of ground and where forced to retreat are burning the bridges behind them. Despite the withering fire directed against his men, Colonel Kautseroff, of the Pavlovograd regiment, dashed forward across a flaming bridge at the head of his advance guard and reached the west bank of the river.

During the last four days the Russians took 341 officers and 9,145 men prisoners, and captured a large amount of guns and material. The number given is in addition to the 12,000 men and 300 officers previously reported captured.

WRECKED ZEPPELIN IS LIKE FOREST OF STEEL

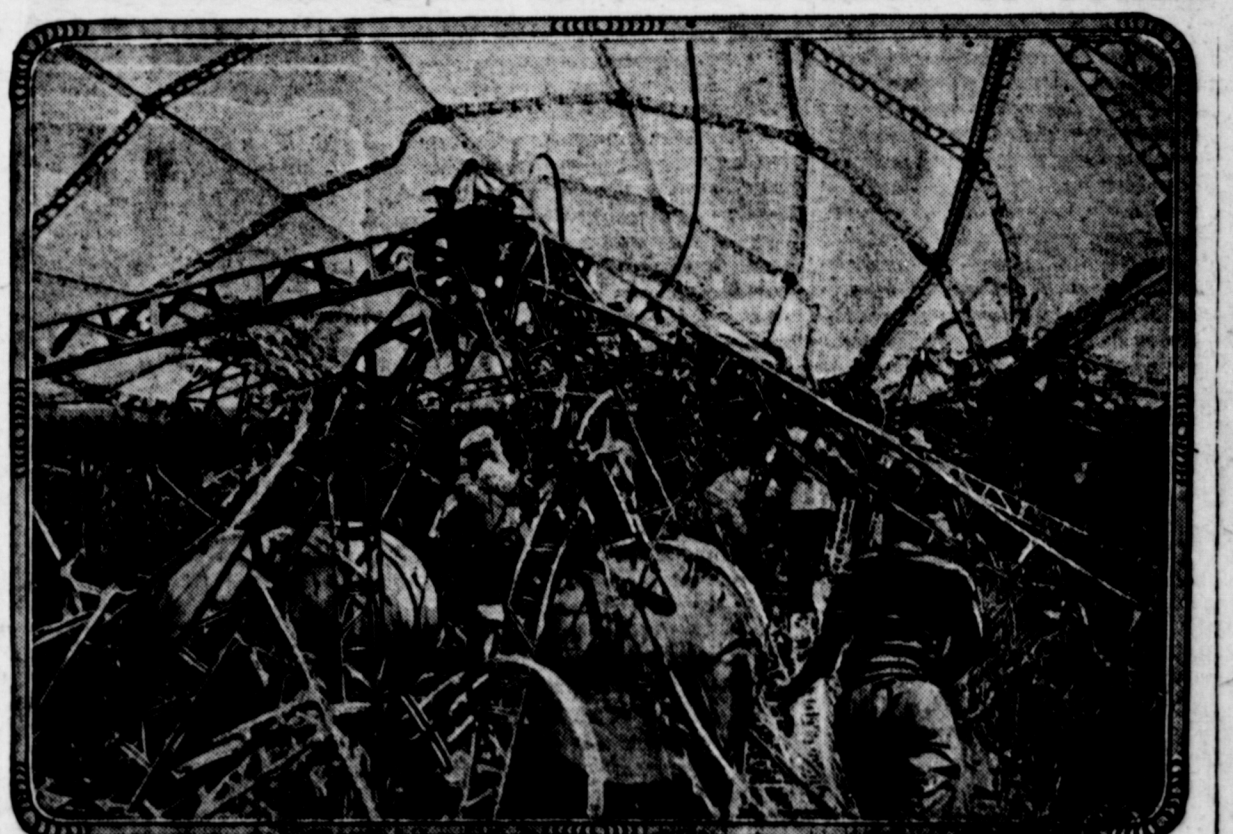


Photo by American Press Association.

The Zeppelin airship wrecked by gunfire of a French warship in Saloniki harbor, Greece.

FOR SALE

5 Small Farms on Dixie Highway north of Berea. 1 Large Town Lot with Good Big House on it. 2 Town Lots with Bearing Fruit Trees on them. Live Stock, Farm Wagon and Tools. Horse and Buggy, Pony and Cart, Tinners Supplies. What cannot be sold privately will be sold at Public Auction, Oct. 2, 1916. Will take \$7,000.00 if sold before Aug. 1. It is worth about \$11,000.00. Must be sold. Will be sold. For information write to

HENRY LENGFELLNER

Y. M. C. A., Knoxville, Tenn

Day Telephone 270

Residence Telephone 65

RICHMOND HEATING & PLUMBING CO.

CLAY BUILDING, WEST MAIN STREET

Buyton's Domestic Supply Plants, Gas and Gasoline Engines, Sewer Pipe and Mill Supplies.

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

REMEMBER
THAT FORD

COME AND BRING THE CHILDREN TO THE

MT. VERNON FAIR AUG. 9--10--11

Your Rockcastle Neighbors Welcome you to one of the Biggest and Best County Fairs in Eastern Kentucky and will try to see that you have a good time all the time. Take an Outing, Come on over and see.

C. D. SUTTON, President

Write for Catalog To-day

W. H. FISH, Secretary

MORE SHOWS
MORE PRIZES

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

BIG CLUB CONVENTION

Berea, Ky.

Two great days for Berea.—Madison, Estill, Jackson and Rockcastle Counties will be represented by young people from Farmers' Clubs. There will be three State Agents, three lady County Agents and two District Agents to help with the Convention.

Every body in and out of town is invited to the Friday morning session in Vocational Chapel at 9:00 o'clock.

MOVING PICTURE SHOW

At 7:30 p.m., Friday at College Chapel there will be a great moving picture show. Chapel will seat 1400 people—it ought to be filled for this show.

AUTOMOBILE TRIP

The big-hearted automobile owners of Berea and vicinity have gladly consented to give the club visitors an automobile ride through Madison County. Cars will line up on Main Street at 1:00 p.m., Friday afternoon, to be loaded with our young visiting friends.

Big Club Convention

Berea, Kentucky

PROGRAM

Thursday Night—July 13
6:15—Supper at College Dining Hall.
7:30—Attend a Union Prayer Meeting on College Campus.
Friday Morning—July 14
6:00—Breakfast at College Dining Hall.
9:00—General Meeting, College Vocational Chapel.
9:15—Welcome President Frost
9:30—Response Miss Laura Spence
9:45—Report of Clubs By Selected Members
10:15—Corn Club Work Mr. B. G. Nelson, State Agent
10:45—Pig Club Work Mr. Otis Kercher, State Agent
11:15—Poultry Club Work Mr. Arthur Chapin, State Agent
11:45—Girls' Clubs Miss Aubyn Chinn, District Agent
Friday Afternoon—July 14
12:15—Announcements.
12:20—Dinner at College Dining Hall.
1:00—Automobile trip—via Berea State Experiment Field, Big Hill, Bobtown, Kingston, Richmond, Paint Lick, and Back to Berea, Making a Few Stops.
6:15—Supper at College Dining Hall.
Friday Night—July 14
7:30—Moving Picture Show at College Chapel.
Saturday Morning—July 15
6:00—Breakfast at College Dining Hall.
6:30—Boys Visit College Farm, Girls Visit Domestic Department.
8:30—Boys Visit J. K. Baker's Farm.
10:30—Boys and Girls Visit College Garden Together.
11:45—Dinner at College Dining Hall.

The general public are urged to be present at the morning session, Friday, at the Vocational Chapel, and at the great moving picture show that night in the College Chapel.

SWEET CLOVER

More Sweet Clover, More Cattle, More Money

Our County Agent, Mr. Spence, has asked me to give a short account of my experience with growing sweet clover. It is not that I have had any wonderful success with this clover, but I comply with the hopes that more of our farmers will be persuaded to seed at least a small piece of ground to it. I believe it is the stepping stone to better farming in this section. We are all becoming convinced that permanent improvement on our farms can only be established through keeping more live stock. How are we going to do this is the thing that is puzzling many a man's mind now days. Cow peas, soy beans, sudan grass, millet, cane, and other annual crops are all valuable and have their place on all well regulated farms, but as a general thing they make rather expensive all-round hay to feed on our farms. To make money out of cattle we must have plenty of good pasture and good hay.

Several years ago, we seed a small plot of ground to alfalfa. We planted it late in the fall, after carefully following instructions as given in our leading farm papers. The stand was good, but the late seeding did not allow the plants to get sufficient root growth and as a result, a great portion of the plants "spewed" out of the ground in the winter and spring. The plot was reseeded in the spring with alfalfa, but the growth was not satisfactory, showing that the ground was not rich enough for it. The following season, 1915, this patch was reseeded with sweet clover, just sowing it on the ground rather late in the spring. As a result, the young plants were a little slow in coming up, but we got a fair crop of alfalfa and some sweet clover, making four cuttings.

This spring the sweet clover made a very vigorous growth, so that we had to cut it a little earlier than was best for the alfalfa. In a little less than a month, the clover was ready for the second cutting. The amount of hay secured, the quality of it and the way cattle relish it, convinces me that, taking it all round, we have no crop that will surpass it.

At the same time, we planted a hill-side of about four acres in the same manner as we planted the piece spoken of above, to be used as pasture. We kept all our stock on pasture from the time it was seeded. Five head of stock ran on this field all winter and were not kept off of it any time this spring. The pasture began to get good early in April, and kept ahead of the cattle so that a little later, six more head of stock were put on same. This made eleven head of stock on four acres of thinly seeded sweet clover. It was not until the first of July that we had to add a two acre piece to the pasture to keep the cattle from grazing too

closely the old pasture. I never saw grazing stock keep in better condition and make better growth. In our experience with sweet clover, we have not seen a single head of stock, either horse, cattle, or hogs, that would not take readily to sweet clover, both in pasture and in hay. In fact, cattle and horses that are grazing on the clover will leave same to go to cured hay. In our pasture this spring, the stock left portions of same to grow up quite rank and go to seed, and we thought that it might be we would have to run the mower over same, or probably let these stocks grow and gather the seed when ripe. But before we realized it the stock began eating those patches that were four or five feet high and fully seeded out, and grazed them down to the ground.

More Sweet Clover, More Dairy Cows, More Money! Why not? Do you know that creamery companies in Cincinnati and other cities are paying right now, 28 cents per pound for butter fat? That is better than beef prices if you have the right kind of cows, and then you have the skimmed milk to feed to heifer calves which in time will graze on your sweet clover. Wisconsin and other states have done it, why not Kentucky, especially the mountain section when farmers find the proper kind of clover to grow?

M. L. Spink.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER IS FROM ONE OF THE CORN CLUB BOYS IN ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Orlando, Ky., July 6, 1916.

Mr. Robt. F. Spence,
County Agent,
Berea, Kentucky.

Dear Mr. Spence:

I will be at Berea, July 13 with you. My corn is clean. We had a rain here today. I have plowed and hoed my corn four times, and the fourth time I planted cow peas in it. Do you guess that my corn would need plowing again? It is over a horse's back now.

I think I will be one of the Pig Club boys next year and then in the Calf Club later.

Frank Johnson

Spruce Beer.

Allow an ounce of hops and a tablespoonful of ginger to a gallon of water. When well boiled strain it and put in a pint of molasses or a pound of brown sugar and one-half ounce or less of the essence of spruce. When cool add a teaspoonful of yeast and put into a clean, tight cask and let it ferment for a day or two; then bottle it for use. You can boil the sprigs of spruce in place of the essence.

Lemonade Spoons.

Long handled spoons for stirring lemonade are made with spiral stems, topped with a fruit in enamel—cherries, lemons, grapes, oranges and some of the other fruits that go into the making of tempting beverages. These spoons cost \$1.50 each.

Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

Farmers who followed the advice given in this department two years ago in establishing flocks of sheep have made money by the experiment. All who have sheep and lambs to sell are reaping liberal profits.

The market has seemed too high in recent months for successful feeding operations, and this is an argument in favor of maintaining a permanent flock, for, while it pays, generally speaking, to ship in and fatten lambs and yearlings, there are times like the present when prices get too high to make it a safe proposition. The clear money is in raising the stock. Sheep are thrifty animals, getting their living to a great extent in fields that would not do for cattle. It has been demonstrated time and again that mutton is produced much more cheaply than beef.

The wool produced by a flock of sheep will pay the whole cost of feeding and housing, leaving the increase for profit. It does not require a large farm to be able to turn off 100 head of sheep and lambs every year. This will give a net profit of \$700 to \$1,000. Two hundred or 300 head can be raised without much extra work. Farmers may succeed with sheep and clean up a tidy sum of money when they are not equipped to handle a dairy properly. For the amateur and those with small tracts of land sheep are one of the best features.

Two classes of men are making money from farm flocks of mutton sheep—



IT PAYS TO MAINTAIN A PERMANENT FLOCK OF SHEEP.

one, those who are gifted with natural ability to select breeding animals and look after every detail that will add to the welfare of the flock; the other, those with a determination and who persistently study and labor until they acquire a working knowledge of the sheep business. Farmers on high priced land sometimes have the opinion that they cannot afford to keep sheep, supposing the land too valuable for that purpose. There are many flock owners, on the other hand, proving that farm land is never so high priced but that sheep can be kept and made to yield a handsome profit. If a farm contains a weedy field or rough bit of ground sheep will make it profitable.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.12@1.14, No. 3 \$1.08@1.11, No. 4 92c@1.06.

Corn—No. 2 white 83¢@83½¢, No. 3 white 82½¢@83¢, No. 4 white 81¢@82¢, No. 2 yellow 83¢@83½¢, No. 3 yellow 82½¢@83¢, No. 4 yellow 81¢@82¢, No. 2 mixed 83¢@83½¢, No. 3 mixed 82½¢@83¢, No. 4 mixed 81¢@82¢, white ear 81¢@83¢, yellow ear 81¢@83¢, mixed ear 81¢@83¢.

Oats—No. 2 white Northwestern 47¢@48¢, standard white Northwestern 44¢@45¢, No. 3 white Northwestern 43¢@44¢, No. 3 white local 40¢@41¢, No. 4 white 39½¢@40¢, No. 2 mixed 39¢@40¢, No. 3 mixed 38¢@39¢, No. 4 mixed 37¢@38¢.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$18.25@18.50, No. 2 \$16.25@16.50, No. 3 \$14.25@14.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$15@15.50, No. 2 \$13@13.50, No. 1 clover \$12@12.50, No. 2 \$9@9.50.

Eggs—Prime firsts 23¢, firsts 22½¢, ordinary firsts 21½¢, seconds 19½¢.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 1½ lb and over, 26¢, 1 to 1½ lb 22¢@24¢; fowls, 4 lbs and over, 16¢; under 4 lbs, 16¢; roosters, old, 11¢; spring ducks, 2 to 3 lbs, 18¢; spring ducks, 3 lbs and over, 18¢; ducks, white, 3 lbs and over, 14¢; under 3 lbs, 12¢; colored, 11¢; hen turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 12¢; old tom turkeys, 10 lbs and over, 21¢; crooked breasted, 10@12¢; culls, 6@8¢.

Cattle—Shippers \$8@9.50; butcher steers, extra \$9@9.25, good to choice \$8@8.90, common to fair \$7.75@7.75; heifers, extra \$8@8.50, good to choice \$7.25@7.85, common to fair \$6.50@7.10; cows, extra \$6.75@7, good to choice \$6@6.65, common to fair \$4.75@5.50; canners \$3.50@4.50; stockers and feeders \$5.50@7.75.

Bulls—Bologna \$5.50@6.25, fat bulls \$6.50@7.

Calves—Extra \$11.50@11.75, fair to good \$8.50@11, common and large \$6@11.

Butchers \$9.85@9.90, mixed packers \$9.75@9.90, stags \$6@7.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$7@9, light shippers and mediums \$9.85@9.90, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$6.50@9.50.

Sheep—Extra \$6.75@6.85, good to choice \$6@6.65, common to fair \$5@5.50.

Lambs—Extra \$11.15@11.25, good to choice \$10.50@11.10, common to fair \$7@10.

FURNITURE IS NOW BEING PAINTED

Peasant Styles Being All the Rage, Get Out Some Castoff Pieces and Treat Them to a New Coat of Paint.

BECAUSE it is of humble name do not imagine that painted furniture is always cheap. Manufacturers of some of our finest furniture turn out a greater number of peasant styles than of almost any other kind, and they go their way into very fine homes. Even Marie Antoinette liked to play at being a shepherdess when it suited her fancy to drop the dignities of royalty. So why should not my lady of fashion nowadays, when she files to the country for a relaxation of social duties, furnish at least one bedroom in the picturesque manner of the French or Flemish, Dutch or Italian peasant?

And as for the rest of us, who can neither afford to pay for the finest of quality and workmanship plus the smartest of smart ideas in painted summer furnishings, nor yet to invest our money in cheap furniture that is cheaply built in imitation of the better thing, what shall we do about it? Why, do for ourselves and by ourselves if needs be and as best we can what a group of decorators are doing for a steadily growing clientele, who bring to them all sorts and conditions of old and ugly pieces of furniture to be given a new lease of life with the aid of a few carpenter's tools and a paint box.

In one of these remodeling shops was recently seen a charming bedroom set in a dark yet rather brilliant French blue, touched up here and there with a bit of old gold, and still further enriched with an oval of lighter ground on which was painted a basket of old fashioned flowers, inset on the front of the bureau, the foot and head boards of the bed, the chair backs and the center top of the table. The general style of the pieces was colonial. The charm of them was not alone the charm of ravishing color, but their simplicity.

A photograph showed the transformation of this set. Every piece had been of a different kind or color of wood and every one had belonged to that age of horrors which we speak of in whispers as Victorian. With scraping and pruning and trimming until they were all reduced to unfinished wood and shorn of their gisaw ornaments and then with coat after coat of paint the miracle had been worked.

It is not to be thought for a moment that any woman can from her attic bring discarded beds and chairs and things and then with paint and patience perform like miracles at home or transform hideous pieces of yellow oak and dismal black walnut furniture into pieces as beautiful as those just described, for that takes perfected art and experience. But any woman can who will scrape and sandpaper the bad finish off of any piece of furniture whose possibilities she sees, have a local carpenter bereave it of absurd ornaments, if she cannot also attend to this part of the work herself, and turn out from an improvised workshop in basement or attic really wonderful transformations by the aid of paint and good taste.

They are excellent for cleaning up fence corners and all the odd places about a farm.

There are numerous sources of profit in sheep feeding and raising, one of the advantages being that an interesting branch of industry is furnished for the winter months when ordinary work on the farm is light. Sheep raising also furnishes a convenient market for the odds and ends of surplus farm products, making it especially profitable in comparison with cattle feeding, as the sheep use a greater variety of home grown and cheap feeds. Choice of feeds depends to a large extent upon the condition in which the breeding flocks enter winter quarters. If in good flesh and having access to plenty of roughage, such as clover, millet, alfalfa, roots or corn silage, hardly any grain is necessary; but if the sheep are in a thin, weak condition no time should be lost in supplying them with hearty grain rations. Otherwise results at lambing time will be disappointing. To make the best gain sheep in winter quarters should be kept separate from lambs, rams and feeders. Weak, thin ewes should be separately housed or yarded so that they may get their share of the feed. Sheep will do best if not too closely confined or kept too warm. They need a dry yard for exercise, with a constant supply of water. In winter they require a shed that is dry and kept clean. One of the positive phases of profit is found in the valuable fertilizer which sheep supply.

The kinds of sheep best adapted to the needs of men who make meat production a branch of their farming are found among several popular breeds. Wool as well as mutton being a valuable consideration, it should not be entirely left out of attention even in calculating the profits of feeding. The general purpose types of sheep contain such well known breeds as the Shropshire, Hampshire, Oxford, Southdown and Dorset. Under conditions in the central states there is a large demand for sheep that will shear a good weight of fleece and still give a large mutton carcass. Such conditions are met by these medium woolled breeds.

ELIZABETHAN COOKING RECIPES

Shakespeare's Era Was Redolent of Delicious Foods That May Have Redounded to the Stratford Bard's Genius.

AS a matter of fact, a very casual research into the food of Shakespeare's time shows a bewildering variety and an overwhelming quantity of viands, ranging from peacocks stuffed and roasted and sent up to table with outspread tails, and swans also served in their feathers, to lampreys, such as proved the death of at least one over-indulgent monarch, while the wines of France, Spain and the Rhine were imported in large quantities.

In the reign of Richard II. there was a cookery book issued called the "Forme of Curry," in which we find recipes that in vagueness and variety of spices and flavors are without parallel. So pungent and numerous are the condiments required that we are forced to the conclusion that the people of the time must have had very tough palates and the digestion of the proverbial ostrich.

Take, for example, these recipes, typical of the rest and quite sufficient to make us understand why the soldiers and buccaners of the "Virgin Queen" were so universally victorious, for surely men that assimilate these dishes could triumph over anything on earth!

Conger in Sauce.—Take the conger and scald him and smite him in pieces and seethe him. Take parsley, mint, pellitory, rosemary, sage, bread, salt, a little garlic and of cloves a little. Take it and grind it well. Strain it in vinegar through a cloth. Cast the fish in a vessel, add the liquor and serve it forth.

Tartee.—Take boiled pork. Hew it and pound it, and add thereto eggs, raisins, sugar, powder of ginger, white grease and small birds there among. Take prunes, saffron and salt and make a crust in a dish. Put the mixture therein, bake it well and serve it forth.

At the wedding banquet served for Henry V. and Catherine of France the following strange sweet was served:

Vlande Royale.—Take Greek or Rhenish wine and honey clarified therewith. Take flower of rice, powder of ginger or pepper and cinnamon, cloves, saffron, sugar, mulberries and sandalwood and mix all together. Boil it and salt it and look that it be stiff.

Some irreverent beings declare that some of our best advertised breakfast foods are like sawdust and chopped hay. Well, even if it were true, you see here a kingly precedent, when royal brides feasted on sandalwood. But in the time of Henry V. the tables seem to have begun to acquire some foreign graces, so perhaps Kate revolted and introduced some of the airier dainties of her native land, which even in those far off days was renowned for its cookery.

At Henry V.'s wedding we read there was a jelly ornamented with the flowers of the columbine and a white cake garnished with hawthorn leaves and their shining red berries; two decorations consisting of figures of St. Katherine, the bride's patron saint, and, crowning feat, "a subtlety of a tiger looking in a mirror." History telleth not of what this "subtlety" or the figures were composed nor whether, like his descendant of Limerick fame, there was "a smile on the face of the tiger."

Coming to Shakespeare's time, we find a sauce that was in great demand under the name of "Sauce Madame." Here is the recipe, and certainly it sounds like a rather substantial dish:

Sauce Madame.—Take sage and parsley, hyssop and savory, quinces and good pears, peeled; garlic and grapes. Take geese, cleanly washed, and fill the geese therewith and see that none escapes. Keep the grease that drops while roasting; roast it well. Take the grease and put it in a pipkin. When the geese are done enough take them off the spit and smite them into pieces. Take that which is within, hew it small, put it in the pipkin, add thereto a little wine, currants, powdered ginger and cinnamon and let it boil. Put the geese on platters, pour the sauce over all and serve it forth.

To Wind Yarn Unsaid.

We all know that it is difficult to wind wool or yarn of any kind if there is no one to hold the skein. To overcome this difficulty put two flatirons on the table a sufficient distance apart to allow the wool to be tightly stretched. This will answer just as well as some one holding the skein.

QUAINT PARASOLS.

The summer season will be conspicuous for the novelty and charm of its parasols. Among the novelties we may expect will be sunshades of all kinds of queer and quaint and unusual shapes, many of them having stripes that radiate from the sticks. Stripes will be a great feature, whether the parasol be dome shaped or pagoda shaped. Many of them will be copied from the sunshades of our grandmothers, which were covered with multitudes of miniature o'frills.

Hardships of Begging. Lady.—Begging must be hard. Tramp.—It is, lady. This is the sixth time I have had to eat soup today.

COMPLETE LIST OF WHITE AND COLORED COUNTY TEACHERS

Below we print a complete list of the white and colored county teachers. These names are frequently in demand so if those interested will cut them out and keep them, the list will be of much benefit:

DIVISION 1. WHITE

Sub District,
1—Boggs—Minnie Shearer,
2—Brookstown—Cora Dunbar,
3—Union High School—B. M. Williams, Prin.
Odessa Price, Asst. Prin.
Mrs. Maggie Baldwin,
1—Doyleville—.....
5—Cane Spring—Cornelia Wilson,
6—Bend—Mary Bush,
7—College Hill—Mrs. Ida Tribble,
Waco High School—J. R. Robinson, Prin.
Sue Park, Asst., Prin.
Jennie Evans,
Mrs. Florence Rice,

11—Oakland—Ethleen Wilson,
12—Concord—.....
13—Runyan Grove—Rufus H. Click.

COLORED

3—Four Mile—M. D. Black,
7—College Hill—Henry Laine,
10—Pleasant Green—Annie Turner,
11—Moberley—Parolee Ballaw,
12—Concord—Ann Gentry.

DIVISION 2. WHITE

1—Dodd—John Maupin,
2—Green Hill—Ada Smith,
3—Panola—C. M. Logsdon,
4—Speedwell—Mary Harris,
5—Cedar Cliff—Henderson Fox,
6—Bear Wallow—Jennie Gooch,
7—Crooksville—.....
8—Bobtown—Nannie Sohonsen,
9—Kingston—O. S. Yates, Prin.
Mrs. Emma Garrett,

10—Rogersville—Lida Young,
11—Pumpkin Run—Marie Ramsey,
12—Kavanaugh—Mary Doty,
13—Bark Road—Vena Dean,
14—Estill Station—Ida Hamilton

COLORED

2—Bassfield—Annie Maupin,
4—Grove Hill—Fannie Massie,
8—Bobtown—Charity Royston,
10—Rogersville—George W. Parks.

DIVISION 3. WHITE

1—Beech Grove—Mary Bowlin,
2—Webb—Margaret Abrams,
3—Mallory—Lucy Hayes,
4—Log Cabin—Lelia Gooch,
5—Pilot Knob—Ellen Abney,
6—Narrow Gap—Adelia Fox,
7—Blue Lick—Calvin Hendricks,
8—Hickory Plain—Mrs. Sallie Bicknell,
9—Silver Creek—Maud O. Bowman,
10—Scaffold Cane—Talitha Powell.

COLORED

11—Berea—R. H. Royston.

DIVISION 4. WHITE

1—West Union—Eliza Ogg,
2—Estridge—Mary Jones,
3—Wallacetown—Pattie Moyers,
5—High Point—Sallie Moberly,
6—Todd—Bess Vaughn,
7—Whites Station—Cleve Powers,
8—Peytontown—Kittie Hisle,
9—Watts—Myrtle Dalton,
10—Silver Creek—Mable Whitlock,
11—Kirkville—Paris Akin, Prin.
Florence Price,
Ellen Walker,
Alice Whitlock.

COLORED

5—Maupintown—Marion Bennett,
6—Middletown—Matilda Gentry,
7—Farristown—Ida Moore,
8—Peytontown—Jarman Haynes,
9—Taylor's Fork—Cordis Embry,
11—Kirkville—Vergie Kirk.

DIVISION 5. WHITE

2—Cottonburg—Nannie Calico, Prin.
Mrs. Eva Warford,

3—Hendren—Ula Blakeman,
4—Burton—.....
5—Wylie—Willie Barnes,
6—Salie—.....
7—Woodland Heights—Leonard Ballard,

8—Slick Rock—Ota Young,
9—Ruthon—Beulah Cotton,
10—Newby—H. V. Price, Prin.
Nora Tudor,
11—Bethel—Beulah Young, Prin.
Lillian Maupin,
12—Siloam—Alma Lake, Prin.
Elizabeth Tudor.

COLORED

9—Silver Creek—Molly Hugueley.

DIVISION 6. WHITE

4—Valley View—Geneva Willoughby,
by
2—Miller—Mattie Tudor,
3—Forest Hill—Tempest Terrill
4—Buffalo—Lena Hart,
5—Science Hill—Zilpha Bowling,
6—McCord—Mrs. J. D. Powell,
7—Black—May Ballard,
8—Green Oak—Nelson Waller,
9—Dozier—Annie Miller Bogie,
10—Deatherage—Katherine Simpson,
11—Millon—Mrs. Clarence Hamm,
12—Green's Chapel—J. B. Harris.

COLORED

1—Valley View—Carlisle Breck,
3—Jacks Creek—Bertha Chesault,
4—Shallow Ford—Mrs. L. E. Embry,
6—Calloway Creek—Sallie Twyne,
8—Otter Creek—Lucretia Miller,
9—White Hall—Laura Stone,
11—Grape Vine—Mary G. Twyne.

Hardships of Begging.

Lady.—Begging must be hard. Tramp.—It is, lady. This is the sixth time I have had to eat soup today.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright by Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JULY 16

PAUL AT ATHENS.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 17:16-34.
GOLDEN TEXT—In him we live, and move and have our being.—Acts 17:28.

Athens! What a name to conjure with. Athens has always epitomized the acme of intellectualism, culture, art, and esthetic accomplishment. Driven from Berea and alone, Paul fled to the coast and taking ship crossed over to the Thessalonian peninsula. Entering the city—he beholds its statuary, meets its philosophers and views its moral degradation and its myriad manifestations of heathenism. Outwardly cultured, molding the thought of the world, yet it passed from its pinnacle of power because it knew not God. Paul saw the pantheism of the cultured Stoics and the Epicureans, who because of their distant and but little concerned gods, enjoyed the pleasure of wealth and ease.

I. Paul Brought to Trial (vv. 16-21). Such sights stirred the spirit of Paul. The marvel was how indifferent we may become in the presence of the great spiritual poverty of our time. His spirit stirred within him, when he saw the city crowded with idols. As Paul followed his custom and began his preaching in the synagogue he also took advantage of the opportunity to do open-air work in the market place. Here a small group and there another. This he did daily until the teachers (v. 18) began to take knowledge of his presence in their city. Some in contempt called him a "babbler," while others concluded that he represented some new religion, though he set before them the same message of salvation in Jesus Christ which had caused such remarkable results elsewhere. That they might hear him more fully and without the interruption of the mart of trade, Paul is taken to the Areopagus, or Mars Hill, where from time immemorial the greatest criminals had been sentenced and the most solemn questions of religion settled.

II. The Unknown Made Known, (vv. 22-29). Such idle speculation (v. 21) was of no value to the Athenians. This Paul knew, yet he began his address in a most conciliatory manner (v. 22 R. V.). He would win their favorable attention before he called them to repentance. Keenly observant, Paul had seen among the many inscriptions one "to the unknown God," and this one whom in ignorance they worshiped, he would set forth. Many today are in blindness, seeking to know God when he has already been made manifest (to be seen). (John 1:18; John 5:20; John 14:9; II Cor. 4:6.) It is man's own fault if he does not know God (Rom. 1:20-22, 28; II Cor. 4:4), and no knowledge is more important (John 17:3). Paul's opening words in verse 24 were but to seize a well-known object of their street decoration and discussions and with it to lead on to the great truth he yearned to have them comprehend. This caught the philosophers as well as the idle curious. God is not a philosophic conception of the mind. He cannot be confined to temples made with hands nor does he need the services of our hands, seeing he created all things and giveth to all things life. Paul's next point was that "He hath made of one every nation of men." As yet how little men really believe that truth—witness the European conflict and the economic, racial and social differences of this land. Negro segregation and Asiatic exclusion are but illustrations of our separation from the teaching of the brotherhood of man. But this brotherhood is not alone for altruistic service but "that they should seek God." This was his great and glorious purpose in creating the nations of the earth, in setting the seasons in motion, to minister to their needs, and in appointing the bounds of their habitations; yet how far man has departed from that ideal (Rom. 1:28). It is of the highest importance that men should seek God and he is not difficult to find for those who seek him (Jer. 29:13).

III. What the Athenians Lacked (vv. 30-34). Thus far Paul's auditors must have followed him keenly, and it was the goal toward which he had been driving so relentlessly. Such sublime conceptions, keen logic and quotations from their writers won their attention. He then delivered a keen thrust at this, the "psychological moment," by calling upon them to "repent." The Athenians lacked a realizing sense of the personality of God—that man could have personal and intimate relations with God or that a man could or had risen from the dead.

Any candid seeker after truth who will examine the evidence will be convinced of the truth that Jesus of Nazareth, crucified upon a Roman cross, rose from the dead. These Athenians also lacked the ability to accept this fact and to yield their lives in obedience to it, and so some tried to sneer away the truth, but that did not alter it.

Some were amused, and some evidenced a curious interest, saying, "We will hear this again," but certain men, Dionysius and Damaris, "believed." Such has ever been the manner of the reception of glad tidings.

FOR THE CHILDREN

A Sleepy Time Story About an Interesting Little Animal.

GAY FELLOW OF THE WOODS.

Amusing Ways of the Raccoon—Very Dainty in His Feeding—Catches Fish Like His Big Brother, the Bear. Things For Young Folks to Know—A Prize Baby.

This evening, said Uncle Ben to Polly Ann and little Ned, I am going to tell you about

MOOWEESUK, THE COON.

Mooweesuk, the little coon, builds his house in the very quietest spot in the wood, far from inquisitive neighbors. When twilight shadows gather and the big, round, yellow moon creeps over the mountain little Mooweesuk comes out of his house to look about and feed on frogs and fishes.

The coon is a joyous little animal and is very particular to wash, when possible, all food before eating it. Coons are fond of many things, roots, clams, fish, the eggs of birds and sweet corn being much appreciated by these little wood folk.

When they go out for a walk the mother always leads the way, and the children follow, bear fashion, in single file behind her.

The coon can also walk on its hind feet, sitting up like a human.

Mooweesuk relishes most things found in the woods and when hungry will eat ants, worms and beetles, found by grubbing in hollow logs. Coons are very fond of sweet sap, turtles and watercress and wintergreen berries. In order to get the turtle meat they drop a stone upon its shell and crack it. The little chaps also relish chicken and pumpkin seeds.

The coon has a very clever way of catching his fish. Like the bear, he knows how to flip it out of the water with his paw. But in addition to this he has learned how to attract the fish to the surface by dipping his whiskers into the water and moving them slightly. Mr. Finny is a bit curious, comes too close to the surface and is dipped out of the water by Mooweesuk's paw.

The coon makes a most entertaining pet, as he is full of mischief and a droll little creature and has a childish pleasure in new playthings.

Presence of Mind.

A boy in northern Alabama recently, while coming from the postoffice along a country road, saw on the other side of a narrow valley and a large stream over which there was no bridge the cabin of a neighbor beginning to catch fire at one end. The lad yelled an alarm, but the inmates, who he rightly believed were at supper and whom he could glimpse through an open door, failed to hear him. He was carrying some rolled papers that had come in the mail. Having seen or heard of a megaphone he quickly tore off wrappers, rolled the broad sheets into a cone and began to roar through the little end: "Maynard, Maynard! Fire! Fire! Fire!" This the people heard, or enough of the strange noise to excite their curiosity, and they came out to discover the flames and quickly put them out. The boy may have been given credit for quick thinking; he certainly deserved it.

A Pretty Baby Boy.

Recently there was held in New York city a "baby week," which ended in a parade, in which several hundred little



Photo by American Press Association.

MRS. HEARST AND BABY JOHN RYAN.

people took part. John Ryan, eight months old, who was adjudged the most perfect baby, won the first prize, a gold cup. The lady who is holding John in her arms is Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, who gave the cup to John. Ten other babies received gold medals. The first thing Baby John did when Mrs. Hearst gave him the cup was to try to put it in his mouth. He failed because his mouth was too small. The hundreds of other babies present looked on, but without the slightest evidence of envy.

The Tea Party.

There are two of us and our guests are three.

And that makes five to have some tea. The fluffy chick and the Teddy bear are waiting patiently for their share. But neither of them can have any at all until after Goldie, our loveliest doll. —Youth's Companion.

For Small Fry Prepare Growth Building Suppers



PUTTING IT AWAY.

(Prepared by the department of agriculture.)

BESIDES milk, it is highly important that the child also get plenty of good, well cooked bread and other cereal foods, enough meat, fish, poultry, eggs or meat substitutes, such as thoroughly cooked dried beans, butter and other wholesome fats, and particularly vegetables and fruits. Sugar also is valuable, and the child should get simple sweets, but not between meals or at times and in such quantities that it will interfere with his appetite for normal food.

Milk, being a liquid, is sometimes classed with water, tea and coffee simply as a beverage by those who do not understand its value as food. This is a great mistake. If all the water were to be driven off from a quart of tea or coffee almost nothing would be left, and the little that remained would have little or no value as food. If, on the other hand, the water were driven off from a quart of whole milk there would be left about half a cupful of the very best food substances, including butter fat, a kind of sugar not so sweet as granulated sugar and known as "milk sugar," and also materials which are needed to make muscles, bones, teeth and other parts of the body. All these valuable food substances are ordinarily either dissolved or floating in the water of milk.

Besides all this nourishment, milk contains a very small amount of a substance or substances now thought to help the body of the child to make good use of other foods. For this reason milk is often called "growth promoting." Apparently nothing can serve so well as the basis for the diet of the healthy child.

Compared with most other foods milk contains much lime, but very little iron. Spinach and other green vegetables and egg yolks are, on the other hand, very rich in iron. This is one reason why combinations of egg yolks and milk and of vegetables and milk are recommended so often for children's diet.

When milk is given to babies the child is usually taken from it. It is safe to do this for all young children. Teach your child to take a quart of milk daily. When milk is used as a drink it should be sipped, not gulped down.

Beautiful Tresses.

Fresh air is as necessary to the health of the hair as it is to the health of the lungs. The woman who is not guided by this truth has hair which, as a rule, is "matted down" and of an unattractive shade. The outdoor girl, whose coiffure is blown about by the wind, usually has a head of hair that is full of life and vigor and its coloring is fine. Fresh air and plenty of brushing, with the shampoo and gentle massaging of the scalp, will often make "sticky" hair healthy.

Delicious Salad.

One quart of finely cut apples, one pint of watercress, one Neuchâtel cheese, one-half cupful of French dressing or one cupful of mayonnaise, four stuffed olives. The watercress is picked from the stems and mixed with the apples. Put in salad bowl, which is lined with shredded lettuce. Rub the cheese through strainer or fruit press, spread over top and cover with French dressing or mayonnaise. Garnish with four stuffed olives cut into three rings.

For Hot Weather Wear Try This Picturesque Sunshade



THE small hat will always be a hallmark of certain types of good dressing. Meanwhile summer suns are calling out a variety of huge brimmed hats, especially for sports. The one pictured is especially chic for beach wear, a novelty straw faced with salmon pink crepe and banded with a wreath of padded leaves, glistening berries and pastel flowers.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College, and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM	ACADEMY	COLLEGE
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	AND NORMAL	
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 13, 1916....	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 1, 1916	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00

Business course for students

in other departments:

Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Ceog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each..	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Fall Term opens September 13, 1916. Get Ready!

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky

A GREAT CONVENTION

July 18-20 there will be held in St. Paul, Minn., the National Prohibition Convention. It will nominate candidates for president and vice-president. It will also write the platform upon which the Prohibitionists of the nation will make their appeal to the citizens of the United States. It will be a great convention. Extensive preparations are being made and a large attendance is expected. Many predict an attendance of 8000 to 10,000 from outside the city. You may be surprised at this; but go with us and you will likely return saying: "The half hath not been told."

And there will be no drinking, and not much, if any smoking. It will be a great, clean, sober convention of patriotic, God-fearing, serious-minded citizens.

The women will also be there. And they will not have to ask for the right to suffrage. The Prohibition Party has stood for the right of women to the ballot for forty years. And it will not be a one-plank platform. All the so-called progressive legislation of recent years has been first advocated by the Prohibition Party. It has been in the van of progress for forty years.

Nor will it be a gathering of cranks, of "long haired men and short haired women." There you will find sane, thinking men, men of character and poise, of brain and culture. We will have a number of recent additions to our ranks, men who have long fought "the booze devil," that criminal traffic and have at last concluded that it is inconsistent to talk prohibition and vote the same tickets as saloon keepers, brewers and distillers. Many

have talked "dry" and voted "wet." There is not a distillery, brewery or saloon in this country the license of which was not issued by Democratic and Republican officials under laws made by the Republican party. God-fearing men, home-loving men are getting tired of such fellowships and well they may.

Among our new recruits are such noted men as Hon. J. F. Hanly, ex-governor of Indiana, Hon. Eugene Foss, three times governor of Mass., Hon. Wm. Sulzer, ex-governor of New York and 18 years a member of Congress, Hon. H. R. Hobson, ex-congressman, and many others. Go if you can. At least watch the papers for reports.

L. L. Pickett.

Then I'll Come Back to You

By LARRY EVANS

Author of
"Once to Every Man"

Copyright, 1915, by the E. K. Fly Company

Black Diamonds, the hardest substance that is known to man.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

SALE OF BONDS

The undersigned Road Commissioners of Jackson County, Kentucky, will receive sealed bids for \$60,000 road and bridge bonds, said bids will be opened and acted upon on Wednesday, July 19, 1916 at McKee, Jackson County, Kentucky. The bonds will be five-thirty bonds, non-taxable, and will bear interest at not exceeding five per cent, payable semi-annually. Jackson County has no debt against it and pays tax on \$1,868,000 and is in good financial shape.

Bidders will put in their bids at par and will bid on the lowest rate of interest at which they will take said bonds. We want no premium bids but will receive bids for the lowest rate of interest.

These bonds being non-taxable are as good as government bonds and ought to be floated at as low interest.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Bidders will mail their bids to J. R. Hays, McKee, Jackson County Ky. Commissioners,

J. R. Hays
J. D. Spurlock
W. R. Reynolds
T. J. Coyle

At the same time and place we will receive sealed bids from competent engineers to survey and make maps of the roads to be built in Jackson County.

The bidders will put in two bids each, one by the day and one by the mile. There will be about 20 miles.

The right is reserved to object any or all bids.

Commissioners,

J. R. Hays
J. D. Spurlock
W. R. Reynolds
T. J. Coyle

Ad. 2

JACKSON COUNTY

Tyner

Tyner, July 9.—Farmers are nearly all through plowing their corn, and are mowing their meadows.—The drouth was broken yesterday and last night by a good rain which greatly revived gardens and all growing crops.—Mrs. Linda A. Shull and daughter, Irene, of Glenock, Kansas, are visiting friends and relatives of this vicinity.—Alfred Rader, who has been working at Kings Mills Ohio, for several months, has returned home.—Our school will commence July 17 with W. M. Dunigan teacher.—The Tyner baseball team played the Stringtown nine two games. The score stood 15 and 10 and 8 and 20. Both in favor of Tyner.

Privett

Privett, July 8.—We had a very severe rain, hail and windstorm last Sunday which damaged the corn crops.—All the schools in this county will begin July 17th.—The Sunday School picnic at Gray Hawk last Friday, was a grand success. Supper was served on the ground at 5 o'clock, and after supper some interesting games were played. After the games we had Christian Endeavor and a sermon by Elder Ragan. Every body enjoyed the day, especially the supper and ice lemonade.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. James Metcalf, a fine 11½ lb. boy. He was named Karlis.—Mrs. Sarah Whicker is very ill.—Mr. and Mrs. Mack Anderson of Hamilton, Ohio, are visiting relatives in this community.—The Misses Rhoda Strong, Mattie and Annie Wilson of Sturgeon visited at James Metcalf's last Sunday.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brumback, a boy. His name is Earl.—Mrs. Nancy Culton of Hamilton, Ohio, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Billie Smith.—Our mail route has been changed and Ed Moore is carrying now.—The wheat crops are good in this community.—Our dentist, J. G. Bowles, has gone to Owsley to do dental work for awhile.—Messrs. Arch Peters, John and Charlie Huff attended the picnic at Turkey Foot the 4th of July.—Sunday School at Black Water is progressing nicely under the management of Mrs. Bartlett.—School will begin at Flat Lick July 17 with Eva Peters as teacher.

Sand Gap

Sand Gap, July 9.—Crops were being damaged very badly by the recent dry weather, but are fast reviving, since the gentle and continued rains began.—Sunday-school and the Ladies' Aid Society at this place are progressing nicely.—Rev. G. W. Clemmons conducted services at the home of Mr. Cox, on Long Branch, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Durham visited their son, Sherman, on South Fork, last week.—Mrs. Elizabeth Shepherd of South Fork visited her

parents at this place last week.—Edward Durham, who is working for John D. Rockefeller, in the coal and oil business, is on a business trip to the upper end of the County.—Mrs. Martha Robinson of Hamilton, O., is visiting her sisters, Mrs. Nana Brockman and Mrs. Mary Durham near here. Mrs. Brockman is in very poor health.—Aunt Jane Durham is planning to visit her children in Ohio soon.—Dan Gabbard of Berea, recently visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Durham.—The Misses Florence and Etta Durham visited Miss Mattie Hurst of Clover Bottom, Saturday night.—Farris Day and Sanford Durham were the visitors at the home of J. R. Durham, Sunday.—Miss Adele Fox was recently in this and adjoining vicinities for the interest of schools and Sunday-schools. Her lectures were elevating and greatly enjoyed.—Miss Beuford Engle of Clover Bottom, recently visited Miss Florence Durham.—George Powell and family, and Miss Janie Witt, left Saturday for Ohio and Indiana, where they expect to make their home. They have our best wishes.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Johnetta

Johnetta, July 4.—Robert F. Spence of Berea and Miss Chinn of Lexington spoke at Johnetta last Thursday night. They visited the farmers in this neighborhood Friday. We were pleased with their visit.—Crops are still looking fine around Johnetta.—The Sudan grass and sweet clover plots here are doing splendidly.—A singing school will begin at New Hope the third Saturday in August to be taught by Professor J. L. Hodges of Lincoln County. Everybody come and learn how to sing.—The big home coming meeting at the graveyard, July 30th, will be a great one as it is our union meeting. Dinner on the ground free to everybody. We are expecting a large crowd.

Rockford

Rockford, July 9.—Scaffold Cane people are all smiles over the rain fall which continued all night.—Most everybody has their wheat stacked and their corn laid by.—The whooping cough in this neighborhood is dying out.—Some hog-cholera is still in this neighborhood.—School is progressing nicely here with Mrs. Bessie Abney as teacher.—Black berry picking will soon be the go around Rockford. The crop is plentiful.—George Todd, of Lancaster was in this vicinity, Saturday, visiting his grandparents, Daddie and Mama Todd.—Claton Bullen got his mare's leg broke last week.—Wm. Cornelison and wife of Kingston visited Robert Bowman last Saturday and Sunday.—Our new mail carrier, Mr. Cornett, is on his job for the next four years. The people hated to see Mr. Cook quit, as he was always glad to accomodate the people.

Conway

Conway, July 11.—Rev. Gooche filled his regular appointment at Fair-View last Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Hamlin, of Lowell, were the guests of the Beldon family Sunday.—Little Bernice Mullins who has been so very sick is some better.—Mr. and Mrs. Walk Grant were visiting the former's parents over Saturday and Sunday.—Sunday School is progressing nicely at Fair View with a large attendance.—Miss Peachy Beldon is visiting friends at Lowell this week.—Farmers are all smiles over the recent rains.—Crops are looking good in this community.—Mr. and Mrs. James Beldon are here visiting their parents.

CLAY COUNTY

Vine

Vine, July 7.—Wheat harvest is over and oat cutting is the go now.—W. H. Pennington is slowly improving.—Isaac Pennington and Miss Nannie Bowman spent the Fourth of July at String Town.—C. C. Clark of Bond is reported very sick at this writing.—Blackberry picking is keeping the girls very busy in this community.—Mrs. Ursley Callihan of Atlanta is visiting relatives and friends at this place.—Henry Ferguson has two very sick children.—Mr. and Mrs. Charley Hurley are the proud parents of a fine boy.—Mrs. Omie Allen and daughter of London visited relatives at this place last week.—Mrs. M. L. Ferguson is visiting in Maulden this week.—Mrs. Hurly of London is visiting her sister, Mrs. Liza Wilson of Maulden, and also her son, David Hurley of this place.—Mrs. Martin Neely is very poorly at this writing.

MADISON COUNTY

Kingston

Kingston, July 3.—Cam Lewis of

Lebanon, O., is visiting friends here.—Miss Martha Dean is spending the week in Richmond, attending the Chautauqua.—Misses Ethel and Mabel Flannery are attending the Institute at Pineville this week after which they will begin teaching at Shamrock.—The rural schools of Madison do not begin until first of September as fixed by the Educational Board. Teach until Christmas, then dismisses until the first of March, after which the teachers will resume their work and the term completed. There is considerable complaint being made.

Kingston, July 11.—The much needed rain came Saturday night and has continued to the present. Crops are looking well.—Miss Archie Maupin returned home Saturday, accompanied by her cousins, Misses Bess and Tressie Riddel.—Miss Alma Lackey, who has been in the Robinson hospital for several weeks, was able to come home Sunday.—Miss Rhoda Todd is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ben Wilcox near Irvine.—Mrs. Evert Warford and children of Richmond, have moved to their farm purchased of Thomas Adams.—Mr. and Mrs. Price Eager were visiting the former's father, W. T. Eager, Sr., Saturday.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Earnestville

Earnestville, July 10.—The long hoped for and needed rain is at hand.—Most of the schools in this County began today.—Miss Ethel Minter was unable to begin her school on account of measles.—Vincent graded school was delayed a week on account of work and berries.—Grant Cecil is very low at this writing.—Revs. Kirk, Byrd and Suel are conducting a camp meeting at Vincent.—Uncle Ranson Botner passed from life unto eternity last

which will be the first Saturday night in August. Bro. Masters comes to this place well recommended.—Elder J. N. Culton of Richmond will preach at the old Baptist Church at Log Lick the fifth Sunday in July. Everybody is invited to come and hear him.—Rev. G. W. Peel of Nicholasville preached to a large and attentive congregation last night and today at the Christian Church, this being Bro. Peel's regular meeting days.—The worst objection we have to the Citizen is we miss too many papers and have to ask the good editor to send extra papers. We don't want to miss a single copy of the Citizen as it gives so much news.—Cutting hay and oats and laying by corn is in full blast in this community at this time.—Most every body is leasing his land here for oil. Good wells are being bored in Powell and Estill Counties, not many miles from the Clark County lines.

ESTILL COUNTY

Iron Mound

Iron Mound, July 10.—School began at the Fork the third with Miss Rhoda Webb of Irvin as teacher.—Rev. W. I. Peel of Nicholasville will begin a series of meetings at Corinth the 12th. Everybody come and help out in a good meeting.—Mrs. Fred Ballanger of Detroit is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hill of this place.—Several from this place attended court at Irvine today.—Claude Hill and wife of Pennsylvania are here for a month's visit with Mr. Hill's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hill.—The singing at Robert Harris' Saturday night was very much enjoyed by the young folks.—W. F. Fielder and daughters, Miss Maud and Ethel, Russell Thomas and wife, J. W. Sparks and wife and daughter, Miss Verna, spent last Sunday at Pete Palmers and enjoyed a fish dinner.—Roy Smith of Col-

MY MOTHER DEAR

There was a place in childhood that I remember well,
And there a voice of sweetest tone bright fairy tales did tell,
And gentle words and fond embrace were giv'n with joy to me,
When I was in that happy place—upon my Mother's knee.

When fairy tales were ended, "Good night," she softly said,
And kiss'd and laid me down to sleep, within my tiny bed;
And holy words she taught me there—methinks I yet can see
Her angel eyes, as close I knelt beside my Mother's knee.

In the sickness of my childhood; the perils of my prime;
The sorrows of my riper years; the cares of ev'ry time;
When doubt and danger weigh'd me down—then pleading all for me,
It was a fervent pray'r to Heaven that bent my Mother's knee.

—Samuel Lover.

Make your wife happy by taking her a sack of

Potts' Gold Dust Flour

home with you! The brand
which has beat the world.

Once tried

Always used

Thursday. His remains were laid in the Travelers Rest Cemetery. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved ones.—Misses Eva and Martha Chadwell of Island City were the guests of Mrs. A. J. Creech, Friday night, also Miss Nellie Mainous, Saturday and Sunday, where Martha will remain for school.—Doctor Tye while getting off of the Turkey Foot train broke a bone in his foot.—Turkey Foot Rail Road Company gave a free excursion from Cressmont to Turkey Foot the Fourth, where an interesting ball game was enjoyed by all.—Chester Scott has returned from Kings Mills.

Seoville

Seoville, July 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Rowland have recently been visiting their son and daughters at Kings Mills, Ohio.—Rev. L. V. Lewis and three other preachers are holding a protracted meeting at Clifty.—A few of the teamsters of this place are busy hauling cans for the Buck Creek Canning Factory.—Miss Dora Bond left Wednesday to visit her sister at Rockhole.—Miss Carrie Rowland of this place and a Mr. Gabbard of Cow Creek were married at Kings Mills, June 27. We wish them a long and happy life.—Several people of this place attended the funeral and burial of Dr. Glass at Booneville, June 24.—Lee McPherson is in this neighborhood buying cattle.

CLARK COUNTY

Log Lick

Log Lick, July 9.—W. J. Barnett, an old and respectable citizen and a veteran of the Civil War, is very sick at his home of chronic nephritis at Spout Springs, Estill County, just over the river from Clark County.—We had a fine shower last night which was badly needed. We have had no rain since June 19.—Rev. J. W. Masters of Corbin, has been called to hold the protracted meeting at the Log Lick Christian Church

lege Hill was the pleasant guest of Joe Vaughn and family, Sunday night.

MADISON COUNTY

Walnut Meadow

Walnut Meadow, July 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hill, of Tenn., are visiting Mrs. Hill's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Anderson.—Mrs. Jesse Vaughn has been seriously ill the past week.—Geo. Todd, who has been visiting in this neighborhood, returned this morning to his home at Lancaster.—Mr. and Mrs. Joe King have returned to their home at Dayton, Ohio, after an extended visit with relatives in this neighborhood.—The Ogg family enjoyed a pleasant reunion Sunday, at the home of T. M. Ogg.—Several from here expect to attend the ice-cream supper at Silver Creek Saturday evening, given for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid.

DEMAND STATUS OF DEUSCHLAND

(Continued From Page One)

make the exact status of the vessel. The British and French governments are determined to make every effort to prevent the establishment of an undersea trade route between Germany and the United States.

Captain Hughes, in his investigation, will give particular attention to the question that there are gun mounts hidden in the ship's construction, whether she is so built as to permit the mounting of guns or firing of torpedoes. He is an expert on matters of this nature.

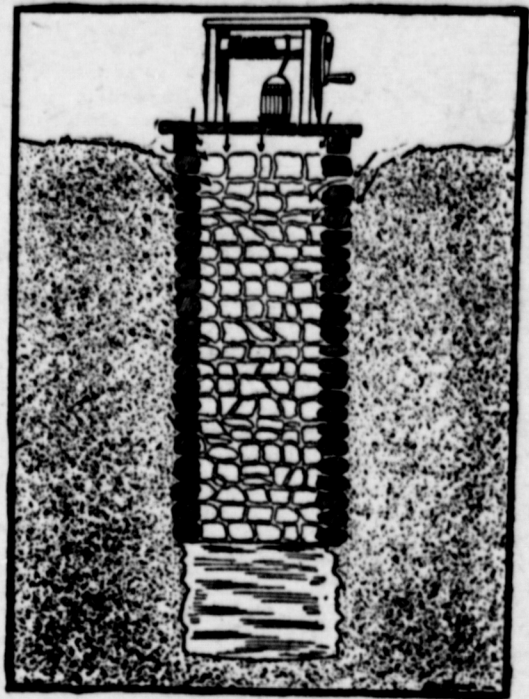
Will Submit to Examination. The report has reached here unofficially that the German officers will object to an examination of this nature. It is added that no one, not even an officer detailed by the United States government will be permitted to investigate secrets of the vessel. At the state department, however, it was intimated that such objections will be speedily disposed of and the Deutschland will submit to any detailed ex-

DRINKING WATER

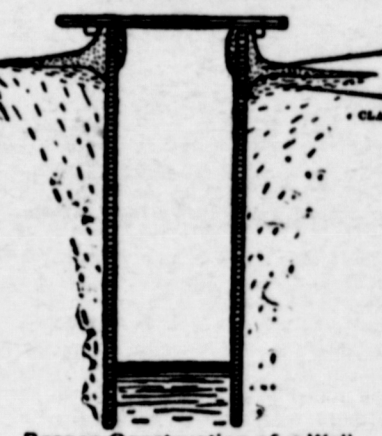
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filtered thru the natural soil which is the best filter known. This may not be the case in limestone formations.

Because of the power of water to dissolve limestone, underground passages may have slowly been formed. The most remarkable result of this process being our Mammoth Cave which affords room for a small river in places. Where a well or spring communicates with one of these passages, large or small, the water may come from long distances with no filtration whatever, such water is liable to become muddy or turbid after rains, and this should always serve as a danger signal. The most common danger, however, is not from underground passages or seepage, but from deficient covers or arrangements to prevent the surface washings immediately around the well or spring from washing in. Below, are cuts showing the conditions under which most wells become infected and the proper way to protect them.



Usual Method of Pollution and Infection of Wells



Proper Construction of a Well

Water does not need to come in contact with light to be wholesome. Small vegetable and animal life are best kept out of water by excluding the light.

The spring should be protected from surface washings in the manner shown below, making of con-

expense may be avoided. Persons have been heard to say upon having their water supply condemned, "I have used this water for 20 years and have never had any sickness." It is just as logical to say: "My father went through the battle of Gettysburg and was not killed." The price of victory is not measured by the living but by those who have fallen.

It is readily seen that a most important step in the prevention of water-borne diseases, is to be sure that all discharges from typhoid or dysentery patients are immediately and thoroughly disinfected. One way of doing this is by adding to the amount of excreta to be disinfected an equal amount of quicklime. After thorough mixing, allow to stand an hour and bury at a depth of one foot underground in a place affording no chance of drainage toward the water supply.

Another way just as simple and efficient is to collect the discharges in a water-tight metal container, "old kettle or lard can," and before emptying, heat to the boiling point

for 20 minutes. Our great need in a public health way, is more trained nurses to render intelligent aid to the sick in the homes of those too distant from hospitals.

It may be profitable to give one instance of how a number of people contracted typhoid through lack of intelligent nursing. In a home in Pike County the family received their water from a bored well, the water being drawn in the ordinary long bucket, with a valve at the bottom. The man acting as nurse in this case, went from the patient to the well with his hands soiled by the necessary attentions to the patient, would draw the water and empty the well bucket by holding the valve open with his finger, giving every opportunity to wash the germs off into the drinking water. As a result, the remainder of the family and many of those who came in to



Spring on left exposed to contamination from surface washings. Spring on right protected from surface washings. Bucket can be filled without contaminating flow.

—Virginia Health Bulletin

crete a device to prevent the surface washings from entering the spring. A spring left open to pigs and chickens invites sickness. By taking thought and acting on these simple precautions, (if you have not already done so) great suffering and

amiation which Captain Hughes wishes to make or put to sea within twenty-four hours.

Besides endeavoring to prevent the departure of the Deutschland from Baltimore, the British government is ready to make very emphatic protest against any shipment of rubber to Germany. This article is understood to be sorely needed by Germany and reports are part of the Deutschland return cargo will be rubber.

Apart from diplomatic efforts to cause the detention of the Deutschland in Baltimore, the British government is preparing to block its return voyage by means of a cordon of warships outside the three-mile limit. It is understood that specially-constructed motor boats of "submarine catchers," as they are termed by the British navy, are to be dispatched here. In the meantime the submarine is

ready to discharge her million-dollar cargo of dyestuffs and take on board for the return trip to Germany metal and rubber needed by the emperor's armies and navy.

The return merchandise is waiting on the dock and the time for leaving port will depend largely upon plans for eluding vigilant enemy cruisers, expected to be waiting outside the entrance of Chesapeake bay for the re-appearance of the vessel.

One of Captain Koenig's first acts after he moved his ship up the harbor from quarantine was to announce that the Deutschland was but one of a fleet of mammoth submarines built or building for a regular trans-Atlantic freight and mail service. He said the next to come would be the "Bremen," and that she might be looked for at some port along the coast within eight

Think of a Visit Every Week from All the Helpful People who Write in The Citizen!